THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year strictly in advance —$2.25 if not paid in advance and $2.50 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. D. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1876.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. X, NO. 3
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XI, NO. 49

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions $1.00; three insertions $1.50.

	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One inch	$1.50	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$10.00
Two inches	2.50	4.00	5.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	3.50	5.00	6.00	11.00	18.00
Four inches	4.00	6.00	11.00	15.00	25.00
Quarter of column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	12.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	20.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	110.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before insertion except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertion without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notice three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, six dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell,
Associate Judges—Isaac Derr, George Scott.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surveyor—Isaac Jenkins.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Brickbauer.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, B. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Moriphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Crevelling, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles H. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—R. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association —Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robbins, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, opp. Third street.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—3 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Heller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Services—7 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. R. IKELER, Attorney at Law. Rooms in Exchange Block, 2d floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. ly

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story. Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Ryer's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main Street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-29

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set Rosers at four dollars each.

The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.

Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.

C. W. MILLER, Sec't.

Oct. 15, '75-tf

VULCAN IRON WORKS,
DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Rollers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to

N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.

Oct., 8, 1875—tf

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.

Office over Elston's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m., for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.

All calls night or day promptly attended to.

Apr. 23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, 74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr. 23'75-tf

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18, 1875.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July 1, 73—y

C. B. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar. 6, 74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10, 74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.

A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. July 1, 73—y

R. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. H. LITTLE.

E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.
Agents for Continental Life Insurance Company of New York. Assets nearly $7,000,000. The best in the country. Send for descriptive pamphlet. tf

HARMAN & HASSERT.

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS,
AND
IRON-SMITHS.
East Street, below Rail Road,
BLOOMSBUG, PA.

We respectfully call public attention to the following facts that: They manufacture first class

MINE CAR WHEELS AND AXLES

and all kinds of Coal Breaker Castings. They also make all kinds of Car, Machine, Bridge and other castings used by contractors generally. They also manufacture

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Lids, Fire Brick, Stretchers, &c. They keep constantly on hand

PLOWS AND PLOW POINTS.

Large Iron Kettles, Farmers' Bells, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, Cellar Grates, &c. They are also prepared to furnish

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,

Shafting, Pulley's, &c. They pay special attention to

Repairing Threshing Machines

Reapers, &c.

The Proprietors are both practical mechanics. Try them.

Dec. 3, 1875-6m

READ THIS NOTICE!

Having engaged in the Clothing Business the undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he will have in a few days a splendid stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS

OVERCOATS,

CAPES,
SHIRTS,
GLOVES,
HATS,
CAPS,

and all other goods belonging to a first class

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

As he is not obliged to make large profits, to pay a heavy rent, he can afford to sell at the very lowest prices. Don't fail to call and examine his goods. You will save money by it.

Store in the old Post-Office building, Main Street below Market, 1 door south of I. W. Hartman's block.

M. C. BRITTAIN.

Dec. 17, 75-tm BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
POSTERS, &C., &C.,

Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,

odd stand in Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Berg and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875-

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS

of every description both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style, and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.

I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, oak, ash, limestone and coal or lumber delivered at my shop by the first of February, 1875. Irondale orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repairs or no cash.

Oct. 8, 1875. A. S. CROSSLEY.

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.

Oct. 8, 1875—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. BROWN,
Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES, Towanda Leaves a specialty. Repairing done at short notice. Under Brown's Hotel, Bloomsburg. Oct. 8, '75-1y

CENTRAL HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,
Oct. 8, '75-1y JOHN LAYCOCK, Prop't.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA House Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, '75-1y

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county
Oct. 8, '75-1y W. B. KOONS, Proprietor.

BROWN'S HOTEL.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

B. STOHNER, Proprietor.

Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day.

RESTAURANT ATTACHED.

Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor.

A good stable in rear of Hotel.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 8, 1875 tf.

DIRECTORS TO THE COLUMBIAN.

Persons indebted to the undersigned for subscription to the COLUMBIAN are hereby informed that they may at any time settle the accounts due by them to the office of E. Ikeler, Esq., at room No. 1, Columbian building. After common rate, the extra 25½ cents per year will in all cases be added.

Persons owing accounts for advertising and job work are informed that settlement must be made by payment or note, within 30 days, or they will be placed in the hands of a justice for immediate collection.

H. L. DIEFFENBACH

E. L. Myers is no longer authorized to collect for the COLUMBIAN or to receive money for me.

Dec 10, '75-tf.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. Oct. 8 '75

E. J. THORNTON

would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8, '75

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	$2,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,000,000
Lancashire	16,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,500,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Ætna of Hartford	5,000,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	250,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Dauphin Mutual	750,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,350,000

March 26, 74—y

FORTUNES

of $100,000, $50,000, $20,000, $25,000, $20,000, $15,000 with other smaller sums are paid in the Wyoming Lottery, which is connected by sworn commissioners and duly legalized by the Wyoming Legislature. Regular drawings 15th and 30th of each month during the year. Tickets $1 each, 6 for $5, 25 for $20. Circulars with full information mailed free.

ALLEN & CO., 79 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Sep. 17, 6m.

Poetical.

CARLETON'S POEMS.

Here is a very pretty picture of a farmer going home to his wife and little ones after a week of jury duty:

My business on the jury's done—the quibblin' all is through;
I've watched the lawyers right and left, and give my verdict true.
I stuck so long into my chair I thought I should grow in;
And it I do not know myself they'll get me there again.
But now the court's adjourned for good, and I have got my pay;
I'm loose at last, and, thank the Lord, I'm going home to-day.

I've somehow felt uneasy like since first day I come down;
It's an awkward game to play the gentleman in town:
And this 'ere Sunday suit of mine on Sunday rightly sets,
But when I wear the stuff a week it somehow galls and frets.
I'd rather wear my homespun rig of pepper-salt and gray—
I'll have it on in half a jiff when I get home to-day.

My little boy—I'll give them leave to watch him if they can;
It's fun to see him strut about and try to be a man
The gamest, cheeriest little chap you'd ever want to see!
And then they laugh because I think the child resembles me.
The little rogue! He goes for me like robbers for their prey;
He'll turn my pockets inside out when I get home to-day.

My little girl—I can't contrive how it should happen thus—
That God could pick that sweet bouquet and fling it down to us!
My wife, she says that handsome face will some day make a stir,
And then I laugh because she thinks the child resembles her.
She'll meet me half way down the hill, and kiss me any way,
And light my heart up with her smiles when I go home to-day.

If there's a heaven upon the earth a fellow knows it when
He's been away from home a week and then gets back again.
If there's a heaven above the earth, there often I'll be bound
Some home-sick fellow meets his folks and hugs 'em all around,
But let my creed be right or wrong, or be it as it may,
My heaven is just ahead of me—I'm going home to-day.

Mr. Carleton has little imagination, but in some of the minor poems of the volume he exhibits plastic power and a delicate fancy that gives promise of better things. The following is a gem in its way:

APPLE BLOSSOMS.

Underneath an apple tree
Sat a maiden and her lover;
And the thoughts within her he
Yearned in silence to discover.
Round them danced the sunbeams bright,
Green the grass lawn stretched before them,
While the apple blossoms white
Hung in rich profusion o'er them.

Naught within her eyes he read
That would tell her mind unto him:
Though their light he after said
Quivered swiftly through and through him;
Till at last his heart burst free
From the prayer with which 'twas laden,
And he said, "When will thou be
Mine forevermore, fair maiden?"

"When," said she, "the breezes of May
With white flakes our heads shall cover
I will be thy bridelling gay—
Thou shalt be my husband-lover."
"How," said he, in sorrow bowed,
"Can I hope such hopeful weather?
Breeze of May and winter's cloud
Do not often fly together"

Quickly as the words he said
From the west a wind came sighing,
And on each uncovered head
Sent the apple blossoms flying;
"Flakes of white!" thou'rt mine," he said,
"Sooner than thy wish or knowing"
"Nay, I heard the breeze," quoth she,
"When in yonder forest blowing."

DOT LAMB WHAT MARY HAF GOT.

Mary haf a leetle lambs already;
Dose veol vas vite like shnow;
Und every dimes dot Mary did vend out,
Dot lamb vend also und vid Mary.

Dot lambs dit follow Mary von day uf der shchool-house,
Vich vas ubbosition to der rules uf der shchool-master;
Also, vich it dit caused dose schtillen to schmile out lul,
Ven dey dit saw dose lambs on der inside uf der shchoolhouse,

Und so dot shchoolmaster dit kick der lambs gwick oud.
Likewise dot lambs dit loaf around on der outsides,
Und dit shoo der vlies mit his tail off bottomly aboud—
Cudit Mary dit come also from der shchoolhouse oud.

Und den dot lambs dit run right away gwick to Mary,
Und dit make his bet on Mary's arms,
Like he vould said, "I dond vas schared,
Mary vould kept me from dhrouble enahow!"

"Vot vas der reason about it, dot shchoolmaster;
Dose schillen dit ask it, dot shchoolmaster;
"Vell, dond you know it, dot Mary lofe dose lambs already?"
Dot shchoolmaster dit said.

Original.

History of Columbia County.

NUMBER III.

The territory originally composing Columbia county was of considerable extent. It comprised all that portion of Northumberland county which lay west of the North Branch, except the single township of Point. Within its first described limits were three townships now in Schuylkill county, the whole of Montour, and the townships of Chillisquaque, Turbot, Lewis and Delaware, now in Northumberland county. All this, its cause and history will be more particularly referred to and given hereafter; but it becomes necessary to state the fact here, because in giving somewhat of the revolutionary history of the county, it is proposed to include sketches of all the forts and military stations within its original boundaries.

It had at least ten such forts or military stations within its borders, named and located as follows:

Beginning on the North Branch, we have "Fort Jenkins," located on Jacob Hill's farm, near Briarcreek—"Fort Wheeler," on Fishing creek, about three miles above its mouth—"McClure's Fort," located just where stands the present residence of Mr. Douglas Hughes—"Fort Rice", on the head waters of Chillisquaque creek, about thirteen miles from Sunbury—"Montgomery's Fort," twelve miles below Muncy, on the West Branch—"Bosley's Mills," on the Chillisquaque, and supposed to be where the borough of Washingtonville now stands—"Freeland's Fort," on the Warrior Run, between four and five miles above its mouth—"Boon's Mill," said to be about seven miles from Fort Freeland, on Muddy Run.

BOSLEY'S MILLS seems to have been but a temporary military station, stockaded, and held by the neighborhood militia. The earliest information as to this post is of the date of June 26, 1779. At that time Capt. Thomas Kemplen, or Kamplin, was stationed with the few men under his command, "at Bosley's Mills on Chillisquaque." The letter mentions that the muster roll of Capt. Kimplin is enclosed, but it has not been preserved. It would be now a most interesting document. Under date of November 27, 1779, Col. Hunter recommends rebuilding Fort Muncy and putting in a garrison of one hundred men, twenty-five men at Fort Jenkins, and "a serjent's guard at Bosley's Mills on Chillisquake." At this time Capt Kemplen was stationed at Minoger's place on the West Branch about seventeen miles from Sunbury. Lieut. Col. Weltner, under date of Northumberland, April 9, 1780, says: "I have manned three material outposts, viz: Fort Jenkins, Fort Montgomery, and Bosley's Mills." We hear nothing more of Bosley's Mills, but it would seem that the post was maintained throughout the Indian hostilities. Of Capt. Kemplin, who appears to have been a good and active officer, I have no further information. He was reported killed at the capture of Fort Freeland, but his name does not appear in the list.

FORT MONTGOMERY was twelve miles below Fort Muncy, and about two miles from Bosley's Mill, and in November, 1779, there were forty men stationed there. There was also a detachment there in April, 1780. After that date I do not find it mentioned.

FORT MENINGER, the place at which Capt. Kemplen was stationed in November, 1779, is reported to have been at the mouth of Warrior's Run. Nothing further seems to be known of its history.

FORT SCHWARTZ was located about one mile above Milton—but nothing further of its history has yet come to my knowledge. It is, however, mentioned in a letter from Gen. Potter to President Reed, under date of Sept. 18, 1780, as Fort Swartz, and also by Col. Hunter, under the same name.

FORT RICE is stated by Col. Sam Hunter to have been erected by Col. Weltner's troops on the head waters of Chillisquake about thirteen miles from Sunbury. It was attacked about the 6th of September, 1730, by 300 Indians, who were repulsed by the 20 men by whom the fort was manned. Gen. Potter coming to Sunbury at this time, took command of the volunteers and militia and pursued the enemy. He marched on to Muncy hills, but did not find the route till the 13th, and then followed on across the country, up Fishing creek, and to nearly opposite Wyoming, where, the General writes, the enemy were found to be so far ahead as to make it useless to follow them. At the same time, he writes, that another band "crossed the Moncey hill near one Eveses and went up the Moncey creek." In this attack on Fort Rice the houses and grain stacks near were all destroyed. I do not find it mentioned afterward, except incidentally.

BOONE'S FORT was located about two miles above Milton on Muddy Run, and was about seven miles from Fort Freeland. The fort at Muncy having been evacuated, the Indians made an incursion in July, 1779, and on the 31 killed three men and took two prisoners at Lycoming, on the 8th burned the Widow Smith's mill, on the 17th burned Starret's mill and all the principal houses in Muncy township, on the 20th killed three men at Freeland's Fort and took two prisoners. Col. Hunter writes that unless succor arrives the forts at Freeland's and Boon's cannot stand long, but that he has never seen the people behave more spiritedly. At that time every thing above Muncy Hill was abandoned—on the 26th of July, a large party of British and Indians attacked Fort Freeland. The firing was heard at Boon's, and Capt. Boon and Capt. Kemplen marched off with 31 men to reinforce the fort at Freeland's. Before they arrived it had surrendered, and a detachment met the company under Capt. Boone at a little distance from the fort, attacked and cut them to pieces. It is related that the enemy were within the fort, the women and children being outside and unguarded, and Capt. Boone thus fell into the snare supposing nothing wrong. The women made signs to him to retire, but it was too late. Though surprised, the thirty-four men fought desperately, and Col. McDonald, the British commander, long after spoke of Capt. Boone and his heroic bravery. The following are the names of the killed belonging to Capt. Boone's party;

Capt. Boone,	Ezra Green,
Capt. S. Dougherty,	Samuel Neel,
J. McGlaghlen,	M. W. McClintock,
Natt. Smith,	Hugh McGill,
John Jones,	Andrew Woods,
	Edward Costikan.

Nothing further appears relative to this outpost, though it was doubtless maintained as such so long as danger from roaming bands of Indians made such points of refuge necessary.

Miscellaneous.

The Catacombs of Paris.

Grace Greenwood writes from Paris to the New York *Times*: Our party entered the catacombs at the old *Barriere d' Enfer*, an entrance that seems a little like a reverse of proceedings. At this point each visitor, after being provided with a candle, descends neary a hundred steps of a dark winding stairway to a passage, damp, and of course utterly dark. From here we walked through a perfect labyrinth of other narrow passages, all doubly somber from the heavy coating of candle smoke on the rock overhead, walked for nearly half an hour before coming to the great depository of bones. On each side, all the way through the old quarries, opened other arched passages, leading off into awful distance and darkness—ways barred by chains or marked "dangerous." We passed caverns like "drifts" in mines, and once we came upon a railing surrounding a pit whose gloomy depths we vainly sought to sound with the trembling light of our candles. To those in the rear the effect of the long line of lights flickering, waving, passing in and out the dark arches, winding and doubling was something strangely weird and awful. All, I am sure, except those brave young Frenchmen, who kept up their courage with cat-calls and cock crowing, felt oppressed by the very darkness and silence which we were so boldly invading. For our part, we were inclined to speak low, and to watch anxiously each her bit of candle, for no friendly echoes of our voices came back from the gloomy passages, only a dull, warning roar; and the heavy night, beaten back for a little space by our tapers, seemed about to rush upon and over-whelm them and us. Surely there is a difference between the darkness of ever so somber a spot, which at some time has known daylight, and that of a place which no ray of sunshine has ever reached. The darkness here was of the kind which "can be felt," something menacing, sullen, almost savage—a hopeless, blind night which never dreamed of the day. So sober and solitary, so unearthly, though earthly, was all this weary, winding way, bordered with gloom and mystery, that it was a positive relief when we reached the great cemetry. Here, at least, were the representatives of what had once been life; for in these long, wide galleries, these subterranean streets and courts are gathered the bones of 3,000,000 human beings—the yellow harvest of time, of pestilence, and of revolution. In these dismal *cantisses* stand silent at last the actors of many a fearful tragedy of French history; but out of those eyeless sockets stares such a strange look of watching and waiting and fellowship that it almost seems as though they are ready to rush back on the stormy scene, and take up again the roles of the conspirator and the revolutionist. This gigantic Golgotha, this mighty magazine of death, is arranged with frightful regularity and system. It seems to me that it forms a sort of ghastly complement to the city overhead. The great passages are named after the streets and boulevards whose course they followed, and suggest, by the contrasts of stillness, darkness and immutability, the uproar, the brightness and the rush of the busy day above. They suggest, with more overpowering force, the great, dead mystery of death which forever underlies our life. Here, beneath beautiful churches, fragrant incense, gorgeous with pictures and marbles, beneath altars bright with tapers and gleaming with golden vessels and crucifixes, are chapel-like chambers, cut in the rock, whose air is heavy with the odor of mortality whose ceilings are darkly frescoed with smoke, on whose rough columns are solemn inscriptions in black lettering, whose walls bear crosses of skulls set in mosaics of bones. There is even shown here a singular collection arranged by a celebrated surgeon, of diseased bones—a sort of osseous hospital. The catacombs were consecrated as a burial-place before the first revolution, but the bones—brought from the various cemeteries by night in funeral cars, with religious rites—were shot down a shaft and left in a mighty indistinguishable heap. It was not till the time of Napoleon—the man of men to bring order out of chaos and to discipline even death—that the present system was adopted and the mass of commingled mortal remains ranged into ranks. Since then inscriptions have been placed over every new section, telling when and from what cemetery they were removed. This is all the distinction now. Here only is real equality and fraternity. Here, side by side, are heads which once toiled at the great problems of science and humanity, and heads that once plotted small thefts and assassinations; heads that once wore coronets, heads that once fell under the knife of the guilotine, heads once pillowed on the breasts of princes, heads that have lain on the black slab of the Morgue. Here are skeleton hands that were once soft and fair and glittering with jewels; strong hands, once dripping with blood; cunning hands of musicians, rude hands of executioners; feet which marched in all the campaigns of Napoleon, feet that trampled the weary ways of want, feet that have gone on pious pilgrimages, feet that have danced at the Mabille. Pompadour may here have mingled her bones with those of some gentle Sister of Mercy.

A Prompt Witness.

In a court not more than five thousand miles from the city of Gotham, a legal gentleman had gone through the various stages of bar pleading, and had coaxed, and threatened, and bullied witnesses to his hearts's content, when it chanced that a very stupid fellow, a hostler, was called upon the stand. He was, in fact, simplicity personified. The counsel, it should be premised, had made a great fuss about the previous witnesses speaking so low that he could not hear them.

"Now, sir," said the learned counsel, "I hope we shall have no difficulty in making you speak up."

He himself spoke rudely loud.

"I hope not, sir," shouted out the witness in such bellowing tones that it fairly shook the building.

"How dare you speak in that way, sir?" demanded the counsel.

"Can't speak no louder," he shouted, louder than before, as if to atone for speaking too low.

"Have you been drinking this morning?" asked the lawyer, who had now entirely lost his temper at the roars of laughter which burst from a crowded audience.

"Yes, sir," said the witness frankly.

"And what have you been drinking, sir? Look at the jury—don't look at me, sir, in that way."

"Coffee, sir."

"Did you have anything in your coffee, sir?"

"Yes, sir."

"I thought so," said the counsel, with a glance at the jury. "Well sir," continued the learned counsel, "you say you had something in your coffee. State to the jury, if you please, what that something was."

"Sugar, sir."

There was another burst of laughter throughout the court room.

"This man is no fool, your honor," addressing the court, "but he is something worse. Now, witness, you must come to the point. Had you anything else in your coffee besides sugar?"

"Yes, sir."

"Yes—you had. Well, we are likely to get at the truth, after all his turning and twisting to the contrary, notwithstanding. Well, sir, what else was it you had in your coffee?"

"A spoon, sir," shouted the witness. "Do I make you hear me, squire, a spoon?"

That was the last witness, and the last of him on the stand. Here the trial was adjourned until the next day.

A SNAKE IN IRELAND.—A snake has at last been found in Ireland, and much excited speculation is indulged in as to how the reptile came upon the island. A gardener in Baltinglass, Wicklow county, discovered the snake on his premises and killed it. It measured five feet in length, was black on the back and yellowish underneath. It appears on investigation that a gentleman brought two snakes from India to Balinrodan, both of which escaped six or seven years ago. One of these was never found. It is considered probable that the snake recently killed at Baltinglass is identical with the one which escaped from its custodian at Balinrodan.

A Thrilling Scene.

An incident occurred on a recent trip, says a correspondent, over the Union Pacific Railroad, that may be of interest to our readers. We were rolling along between Salt Lake and Omaha, when I made my way into the smoking car to enjoy a cigar. I noticed a group gathered in the centre of the car, and crowding my way up, saw two men gambling.

One was a well dressed man, but bearing the general appearance of a blackleg; the other was a veritable miner, just as he came from the mountains, with long, grizzled beard, rough, coarse, and dirty clothes, but with lots of gold. The play was for quite large stakes, and I heard whispers that the gambler was about to fleece the miner, and much sympathy was manifested for him.

The game—draw-poker—still went on, with hardly a word spoken by the players; till finally, when a large sum on the board, the gambler being called to show his hand, threw down three aces and two queens, and reached for the money; the miner stretched over and held his hand, and laid down two aces, showing, of course, five aces in the pack. He then reached back, and drew a large navy revolver, cocked it, placed the muzzle directly between the eyes of the gambler, still holding his hand.

Not a word was spoken, but each looked steadily into the eyes of the other. Soon the hand began quietly to move from the money, the form of the gambler to draw back, and still the revolver followed. He stepped into the aisle, and here the scene became so uninteresting to me and several others that we dropped under the seats. The gambler slowly backed toward the door, with the revolver following until the door was reached, and he passed out.

The miner coolly let down the hammer of his revolver, replaced it in his pocket, swept the money from the board into his pouch, quietly lighted his pipe, and settled back into his seat as if nothing had happened. The strangest part of the whole business was that not a word was spoken from the time the gambler laid his three aces on the board until the time he passed out the car door. I took

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Jan. 21, 1876.

THE TRIAL OF LANDIS.

This case is likely to be one of some importance as an authority in homicide cases, hereafter. The questions involved, and the ability of the counsel engaged make it a remarkable trial. The circumstances are well known to our readers. Charles K. Landis, a well known wealthy citizen of Vineland, New Jersey, entered the printing office of Uri Carruth on the 19th of March, 1875 and deliberately shot him in the head. Mr. Carruth apparently recovered from the effects of the wound, and traveled about in New York state for some time, but a few months ago he died, and Landis is now on trial for his murder, at Bridgeton, New Jersey, before Judge Ward. Attorney General Vannatta is the leading counsel for the State, while Benjamin Harris Brewster and Col. Porter are conspicuous in the defense. The prisoner's lawyers have proven clearly that the death of Carruth was caused from abscesses in the brain, the abscesses being produced by probing for the ball; and that if the abscesses had been opened he could have lived; that the abscesses were not opened because he would not permit the doctors to open them, and therefore he had really committed suicide in not permitting his life to be saved. The defense expect also to prove the insanity of the prisoner. The trial will probably occupy two weeks.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

At a call of a number of county treasurers of the Capital, on the 30th of December, for the purpose of having the constitutionality of their holding over an additional year tested. In fifty-four counties, treasurers are elected to take the place of those who have only served two years. The main point seems to be that the adoption of the new Constitution repealed the old one, and coming in under the *new* they are entitled to its provisions, hence he ought to serve another year, and in order to have a speedy settlement of the matter, the meeting had agreed to support Herman Noss, treasurer of York county, in contesting the question in that county, and carrying it up to the Supreme Court this month.—*Carbon Democrat.*

So far as our County is concerned the question is settled by the death of John Snyder, our late Treasurer. But it seems remarkable that a Constitutional Convention, composed of the ablest men in the State, should have left so many gaps in their structure. Judges, Legislatures and people are left in doubt as to what they meant, and the leading members of the Convention differ as to what was intended.

The Constitution is probably the best ever framed. It has been, and will be of infinite value to the people; but in matters of common detail, there was a sad lack of method, which *statesmen* did not condescend to correct.

One clear headed man by giving his attention to this point could have saved us from a flood of evils, and many embarrassing questions.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. H. B. Wright, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee has notified the members of said Committee to meet at the Bolton House, Harrisburg, on Thursday, Jan. 20th, at noon, for the purpose of fixing a time and place for holding the Democratic State Convention to elect delegates to the National Convention. The duty will devolve upon the next State Convention, to select a Chairman of the State Central Committee and the party will want a good and active man for the position. It would also be policy for the Convention to fix Harrisburg as the headquarters of the Committee.

In this connection we would mention the name of Gen. Wm. McCandless as a suitable person to take the command for the Centennial Campaign. He is young, active, energetic and well-known throughout the State. He is an old campaigner both in the field of battle and in the field of politics, and in his position as Secretary of Internal Affairs can make his headquarters at the State Capital. We use his name without consulting him, but we have no doubt that he would accept the important trust.—*Columbia Herald.*

Mr. Grier the author of the above article, and one of the editors of the *Herald*, is Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, and was appointed by Gen. McCandless.

GRANT'S SPEECH EXPLAINED

We should blush for the American people if we believed any secret anti-Catholic order existed; or, if it did exist, that it embraced in its membership any but the basest and most bigoted of their kind.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press (Ind.)*

Prepare to blush, then, for there is an anti-Catholic order in existence. We know a great many of the members, and never found them to be more bigoted or base than other men. This order has been in existence for more than twenty years, and has often been instrumental in frustrating the designs of foreign Catholics in their efforts to engraft their peculiar notions upon American society. They are an honest, conscientious class of men, and most loyal and faithful to our Government. They owe no allegiance to any foreign authority, either of church or State, and that is a great deal more than can be said of any of the adherents of the Church of Rome. This order is known by the name, style and title of the American Protestant Association, and has its headquarters at Philadelphia. They are quite numerous in this State, New York, Maryland and Massachusetts, and there are some lodges in almost every State in the Union. —*Bellefont Republican.*

We have carefully preserved this extract from a leading Republican paper to show the *animus* of the opposition press.

Grant made friends by the expression "Let us have Peace." At a soldier's reunion at Des Moines he attempted the blunder of making a sectarian issue. At the risk of being called a "Catholic Organ" we venture the remark, that this Republic recognizes no particular religious faith, and that the right of all to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences is secured by Federal and State legislation. If there is a secret association organized to subvert this principle they are traitors to the Constitutions and Government they are in duty bound to protect.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says that on the 18th ult, as Mr. Daniel Jones family, in James City, Va., was breakfasting in the kitchen, about twenty-five yards from the main dwelling, one of his daughters went to look after Mrs. Fanny Linman's baby, three weeks old, that had been left snugly covered up and stowed away in the enjoyment of his usual morning's nap. The little infant was found screaming convulsively and covered with blood. A pet cat, that had evidently run at the sound of footsteps, was found under the bed, blood being upon his throat and fore legs. Two thoughts at the same time occupied the minds of all present—one to care for the baby, the other to go for the cat. The cat order was promptly obeyed: "Off with his head." The baby, being washed, presented a ghastly sight. One arm, shoulder, face, eye, and one side of the head were terribly scratched, and the skin, upon the head so torn and lifted as to expose the skull. Dr. Hankins was called in, and the little fellow is now doing well, with prospects of recovery.

THE AMNESTY DISCUSSION.

When the Confederates under Lee laid down their arms on the banks of the Appomattox in 1865 two armies fraternized, and all hate and bitterness vanished. Officers and men were sent to their respective homes under pledge that they should not be molested so long as they obeyed the laws of the land. When Butler insisted on trying Lee for treason, Grant, *the soldier*, replied that he as general of our armies had given the parole and that no confederate soldiers should be tried. Had Lincoln lived, complete amnesty would have followed at once but his assassination roused a bitter feeling in the North and designing politicians have endeavored to keep it alive ever since. The South was a rich harvest for Northern carpet-baggers, and the people were more plundered by them than by hostile armies.

The Democrats proposed to celebrate our Centennial year by a complete amnesty for political offence, and show our foreign visitors that not only is our Union completely restored, but that in heart and feeling we are one people. We wanted an era of peace instead of hate.

But the Republicans say no. They honor Longstreet, and Mosby, but single out Jeff. Davis—now a broken down and almost forgotten man who was no worse than his associates. Blaine, with an eye on the Presidency, again attempts to fire the northern heart by tales of Andersonville, and Morton in the Senate frantically waves the "bloody shirt." On this subject we make an extract from the *Ledger*, edited by Mr. Childs, Grant's warmest friend, who cannot be accused of disloyalty:

The tactical and oratorical contest begun on Monday and still waging, or raging in the national House of Representatives, is very like some of the fierce but useless battles fought during the recent war. The skirmishing has been brilliant, with fine display of individual skill and prowess by the leaders on both sides, but with much damage and no result that can be claimed as a material advantage to either. The assaults of both parties have been hot and *in*-cisive, but not *de*-cisive of anything. Only one thing thus far is certain: there is damage done all around, and we feel morally sure that all parties to the contest must wish that no such battle was begun at all. It was a blunder to begin it, and it is a blunder to continue. The leaders all seem to have lost their heads by giving way to the temptation to "make points" in party tactics.

A survey of the field shows that nearly the whole House is in favor of a general amnesty bill. A minority of the House desire to make an exception of Jefferson Davis and to have an oath of allegiance taken by each of the pardoned offenders. The desire to exclude Davis is not acceptable to the majority, and here the trouble begins. This was the first blunder, for Davis is now too inconsiderable a personage to have a quarrel about. His exclusion is of no account whatever, except that it gives him an importance among the people of the South that he is not likely to enjoy under other circumstances. Davis might have been overlooked by Mr. Blaine and his support without blame to them. The amendment may have to be voted on after all, and, meanwhile, the precise thing has happened that nobody wanted to occur—the waters of sectional feeling have been disturbed over the whole surface, and the House has drifted away, without rudder or compass, upon a stormy sea of debate. This need not have happened —should not have been permitted to happen. The subject and object of Mr. Blaine's Davis amendment was not worth it on the one side, and there was nothing in it to warrant the refusal of a vote upon it on the other, even as matter of policy or tactics.

Those Terrible Grey Nuns.

The Perry county *Democrat* calls attention to a paragraph in the message of Gov. Tilden which effectually disposes of a Know Nothing bugaboo about which the radical newspapers have made a great deal of ignorant noise. The governor says:

A clause authorizing the state superintendent to issue "in his discretion" certificates of qualification to graduates of any seminary of a private corporation, known as the Sisterhood of Grey Nuns, on their filing with him their diplomas, appears in an amendment of the charter by chapter 353 of the laws of 1875, which became a law on the 15th of May. This provision did not purport to make a person having such diploma a qualified teacher, like a person having a diploma of a state normal school, but merely vested the state superintendent with a discretion to grant to such a person a certificate of qualification. That power the superintendent had before, and has had for the previous eleven years. The provision had no real effect; it conferred no new power on the superintendent. It added nothing to his existing power, but it bore the apperrance of a special grant of a privilege to one corporation, which may be presumed to have escaped attention, for the bill passed the assembly once and the senate twice by the affirmative vote of every member present. But the discretionary power of the superintendent under the law of 1864, and under this act, was afterwards completely abrogated by the law of the 9th of June. He was prohibited from granting any certificates except on public examination. The law of the 9th of June was later than the Grey Nuns' act, and repealed the clause of that act which authorized the superintendent, in his discretion, to grant certificates to graduates of the seminaries of the Grey Nuns' corporation. It went further. It repealed the power which he had under the law of 1846 to do the same thing. If the Grey Nuns' corporation derived any special privilege from the act of the 15th of May, that privilege was destroyed by the law of the 9th of June. A uniform rule is now made applicable to all.

It appears from this official statement that the Grey Nuns' act was never anything more than a harmless grant of power already possessed which remained effectual for twenty-four days when it was repealed by a later enactment of the same legislature that originally conferred it. During those twenty-four days a terrible Grey Nun powder mine lay unexploded under the common school system of the state of New York. Even yet it makes us sudder to think of it.

The Coal Mining Resumption.

Several collieries in the Schuylkill region started on Saturday, preliminary to a general, though not a universal resumption of work this week. On the 13th inst. a meeting of the Schuylkill coal exchange was held in Philadelphia to consider the state of the markets and the prospect for a resumption to-day, as provided for at the meeting on December 17. It was found that there was still a plethora of all sizes except furnace coals, but the supply of these stored in cars along the line of the Reading railroad was exhausted, and the stock at Richmond was being drawn upon to keep the furnaces going. The supply of these sizes was a very small one, and so it was resolved to start the collieries for the sole purpose of supplying the furnaces, getting rid of other sizes of coal as best they can. The Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company will start eight collieries. They originally expected to run ten all winter, but it is expected a larger proportion of the individual collieries than this will resume. No time was fixed for stopping again, but there is a general understanding among coal men that the collieries will only work up to the end of January, and then stop again for thirty days, or until the opening of navigation. Before they stop, however, another meeting of the coal exchange will be called to take definite action.

The Anti-Resumption Vote.

Monday's vote in the Washington House of Representatives on Mr. Holman's resolution favoring the repeal of the specie resumption act shows a somewhat different division of the members on that subject from that presented on the same general question in the last Congress. Heretofore the House of Representatives has divided upon the subject mainly upon *geographical* lines; but now the division is quite as emphatically upon party lines as upon geographical sections. Monday's vote of one hundred and twelve members, recorded in favor of the Holman resolution, has two very prominent characteristics. Out of the 112 votes, 102 were cast by Democratic members, 4 by Independents, and only 6 by Republicans. This is the prominent party feature. The other is this, that out of the same 112 votes 95 are from that part of the country which lies westward of the Ohio river and south of the States of Delaware and Maryland. Only 16 of the 112 are north of Virginia and east of West Virginia, and of these 16 there are no less than 12 in Pennsylvania. North and east of Pennsylvania there are but three votes for the resolution, viz., one in each of the States of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut. These particulars make up the prominent geographical feature.

Outside of this general geographical view there are some other interesting particulars. North of Virginia and east of West Virginia, the House of Representatives contains 102 votes of all parties, and of these only 16 were given for the resolution. This takes us down to the Virginia line on the Atlantic coast. Below this there is a pretty solid vote in favor of the resolution, in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. Even more solidly against it are the States of South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana and Texas. Glancing from the South to the West we find that out of 95 Southern and Western votes cast in favor of the resolution, no less than 61 of them came from the Western States and middle Mississippi Valley; and that all but five of these came from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, classing the last two in the West, where they belong, as distinct from the Atlantic seaboard Southern States. Again taking the 95 Southern and Western votes in favor of the resolution we find that 84 of them come from *ten* States only, but which ten States are massed together compactly on the map right across the centre of the Southern and Western States from Virginia to Missouri, and from Georgia to Lakes Erie and Michigan. These ten States cast the following number of votes in favor of the resolution: Virginia 8, North Carolina 7, Georgia 7, Alabama 6, Tennessee 9, Kentucky 8, Ohio 10, Indiana 10, Illinois 8, and Missouri 11—in all, 84 out of the 112.

In the following fifteen States the resolution did not get a single vote: Maine New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, and Oregon; and in six other States it got but one vote each, viz.: Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Wisconsin and California.

With respect to the party aspect of the case it has already been mentioned that 102 out of the 112 votes were Democratic, but these were largely influenced by the geography of the homes of the members. Of the 25 Democratic votes in the House from the eight States north and east of Pennsylvania, only 3 were thrown for the Holman repeal of the specie resumption act; and of the 49 Democratic votes north and east of Virginia and West Virginia, only 16 were cast in its favor. But in the South and West with the single exception of Texas, all the States having strong Democratic delegations cast a nearly solid Democratic vote for the resolution. This is particularly noticeable in the State of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama—their Democratic votes making 78 out of the 102 from that party. If to these are added the 11 Democratic votes from Pennsylvania, they make 89 Democratic votes from eleven States out of the total of 102 which that party cast for the resolution. The other thirteen were widely scattered, Thus the present division of the House had two well defined lines: the one being bounded by party, and the other limited to geographical sections.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Prof. Wickersham says in his report touching the vexed question of reading the Bible in the public shools: "In 14,500 of our 17,000 schools it is now read without giving serious offense to anybody. In all the remainder, so far as can now be seen, it could be read with like acceptance by excusing any children from being present at the exercise whose parents on the ground of conscientious scruples desired it. If the work of the school be so arranged as to allow the Bible reading to take place at the close of the day, neither loss of time or disorder need result from a part of the pupils quietly leaving the school room at a given signal. Hundreds of teachers now adopt this plan, thus keeping the Bible in their schools and at the same time doing no violence to the conscience of any one."

Billings.

The following sketch of the man nominated by President Grant to succeed Durell is from the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, a republican newspaper, and is *apropos:*

The appointment of Edward C. Billings to the position of district judge for Louisiana, as successor to Durell, is one of those backward steps which the President persists in taking at stated intervals. Durell resigned, to escape impeachment, towards the close of 1874, and on the 14th of December of that year the President nominated Don A. Pardee, a lawyer of high standing and unquestioned integrity for the vacancy. But Mr. Pardee was distasteful to Senator J. Rodman West, whose opposition was sufficient to prevent action by the Senate, which postponed action on the nomination, although the judiciary committee reported the name favorably, and when the Forty-third congress adjourned in March, 1875, no action had been taken. The President, however, sent Pardee's name in again, at the extra session of the senate of the Forty-fourth congress. West's baneful influence again prevailed, and this time the nomination of Mr. Pardee was laid on the table, by a vote of 25 to 15. Now the President has finally yielded to Senator J. Rodman West's appeal and the name of Billings has gone to the senate. By this same West's influence it will probably be confirmed. Billings was born in Hartfield, Massachusetts, in 1832, graduated at Yale College in 1853, and then studied law at Harvard University. After practicing at the New York bar until 1864, he emigrated to New Orleans, and has since been one of the most successful of the whole range of carpet baggers. He contributed very largely towards bringing Louisiana to its late sorry pass, acting as the legal adviser of Kellogg, and as the confidant and attorney of Norton, the notorious assignee in bankruptcy, and it is also said that he was the author of the famous "midnight order," the signing of which made Durell's name infamous. This is the man who has been selected to succeed Durell, and the Senate will probably confirm him.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Amnesty—Blaine Attempts to make Himself President by War on Jeff. Davis—An Important Debate, in Which the Bloody Shirt is Worsted—General Banks Pours Oil on the Troubled Waters.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

The all absorbing topic of the week has been the amnesty discussion, and no recent event has caused so much feeling or excitement. Blaine's speech on Monday, in support of his pretended desire to exclude Jeff. Davis from the provisions of the amnesty bill, was meant for a bombshell that should fire the hearts and excite the passions of Southern members. It was a premeditated attempt to stir up the bad blood which all the taunts of "ex-Confederate Congress," etc., had so far failed to touch. Mr. Blaine said there were no reasons why the seven hundred men of the South now under disabilities should not be given amnesty, but he would exclude Jeff. Davis; not because he was the head of the Confederacy, but because he was responsible for the atrocities of Andersonville. Then, in an ingenious speech, such as Ben. Butler or Morton might have made, he held aloft the bloody-shirt, waving it in the sight of his fellow Republicans and flaunting it in the faces of Southern members, knowing and hoping that the result might be a reopening of the half-healed wounds of the war—a revival of its bitterness and hate. He not only failed, but it is certain that in a party sense he has committed a blunder, only equaled by the disaster to his own ambitious schemes. Today the country, as represented here by people from every section, and of every political faith, brands James G. Blaine as an ambitious marplot, who, in this Centennial year, when the whole nation, in a spirit of magnanimity and fraternity, is seeking to bury out of sight all traces and remembrance of an unfortunate strife, from the terrible results of which the country has already suffered enough, would again revive the bitterness of the struggle. Mr. Blaine will find that the people North and South are determined to return to the era of good feeling, and that in this year of jubilee generous and patriotic sentiments will be uppermost. It came out during the debate that the graves of Union soldiers had been decorated in the South the same as Confederate graves and that the same tender charity had been observed in the North, from which Blaine might have learned a lesson concerning the hearts of the people.

Mr. Cox, in his reply to Blaine, proved from the record that no longer ago than last winter an amnesty bill precisely like the one introduced by Mr. Randall had passed the Republican House upon the unanimous recommendation of the Committee on Rules, of which Blaine was an ex-officio member. In that committee he offered no amendment excepting Jeff. Davis, nor referred to any, but concurred in recommending the passage of the bill as it had been reported, send word privately to a colored member of the House to make an objection which he was ashamed to make himself. This showing not only made Blaine very uncomfortable, but it placed the Republicans who now followed him in the unenviable position of going back on their own record.

Mr. Kelley, the veteran Republican, and "father of the House," made a manly plea for universal amnesty, quoting Lincoln and Greeley as its first advocates. He expressed surprise at the course of Mr. Blaine, and pointed to the fact that all the facts now charged against Jefferson Davis were known ten years ago, and if he had been responsible for Andersonville, he should have been tried and convicted then.

The speech of General Ben. Hill, of Georgia, was a powerful effort. All his utterances bearing directly upon the questions of the hour were patriotic and full of promise for the future, but he permitted himself to be led out of his real purpose by the inflammatory speech of Blaine, and went too far into questions relating to the conduct of the war. He proved, however, that the sufferings of prisoners in southern prisons, beyond those inseparable from war and prison life, were more attributable to the lack of clothing, food, and medicine, which the South cold not get even for her own soldiers, than to any other cause. Our Government, as a part of its war policy, refused to exchange prisoners upon any terms. Then the Confederates offered protection to surgeons of our own selection to be sent with medicines for our prisoners, which was also declined, and an offer at last in August, 1864, to deliver up, without exchange or equivalent, all sick and wounded prisoners, if the Government would send transportation was not responded to till December, 1864—five months after. His closing remarks give the lie to much daily printed in the bloody-shirt papers concerning the purposes of the Southern people. I give a portion of it:

But why bring up such subjects? War is always horrible. War always brings hardships death, sorrow, ruin, devastation. And he is unworthy to be considered a statesman, looking to the purification of the country, who will parade the horrors inseparable from war for the purpose of keeping up the strife which produced those horrors. My message to the gentleman from Maine is this: There are no Confederates in this House; there are no Confederate ambitions, desires, or purposes in this House. But the South is here; and here she intends to remain. [Enthusiastic demonstrations in the galleries.] Let the fanaticism do its worst; incite raids on our people, multiply infidelities until they shall be like the stars of the heaven, or the sands of the sea-shore, without number; but know this, that for all your iniquities, the South will never again seek a remedy in the madness of another secession. [Renewed applause.] We are in our fathers house. Our brothers are companions; and we are at home, thank God. [Enthusiastic applause.] We come to gratify no vengeance, to retaliate no wrongs, to reopen no strife. We come with a patriotic purpose to do whatever in our political power shall lie to restore an honest, economical, and constitutional administration of the Government. We come, charging on the Union no wrong to us. The Union never wronged the South. The Union has been an unmixed blessing to every section, to every State, to every man of every color in America. Brave Union men of the North, followers of Webster and Fillmore, of Cass and Douglas, you who fought for the Union for the sake of the Union, you who ceased to fight when the battle was ended and the sword was sheathed with you we have no quarrel. We felt your heavy arm in the midst of the struggle; but, above the roar of the cannon, we heard your voice of kindness calling "Brothers, come back." We are here to co-operate with you to do what we can, in spite of all our sorrows, to rebuild the Union, to restore peace, to be a blessing to the country, and to make the American Union what our fathers intended it should be, the glory of America and the blessing of humanity. But you (turning to Blaine and his associates) who follow up the war when the soldiers who fought it have made peace and gone to their homes, to you we have no concessions to make. And while we are ready to make every sacrifice for the Union, we say this: "We come even to you in no spirit of revenge. We have but one ambition, and that is to add our political power to the patriotic Union men of the north in order to compel fanaticism to obey the laws and to live in the Union according to the Constitution. The South did the Union one great wrong, and we come as far as we can to repair it. We wronged the Union grievously when we left it." We ask you, gentlemen of the Republican party, to rise above all your animosities, to forget your old sins. Let us unite to repair the wrongs that detract and oppress the country. Let us turn our backs on the past. And let it be said in the future that he shall be the greatest patriot, the truest patriot, the noblest patriot, shall do the most to repair the wrongs of the past and to promote the glories of the future. [Loud and sustained applause in the House and in the crowded galleries.]

The crowning speech of the debate was that of General Banks, on Thursday. He made an eloquent appeal for peace, which alone could restore prosperity, in place of the depression which rests upon the country, taking from men their property, from laborers their employment. From women and children their bread; which is destroying not only the welfare of the present, but imperiling the hopes of the future. I must take space to quote this paragraph:

I prefer as a guide for myself in my action here as a member of this House to leave the past and look to the future. If I should follow the counsel of the gentleman from Maine and his friends, I could change nothing of the past; not one of the dead could be raised to life; not one would be assuaged; not one sorrow or one sign be diminished by anything that can now be done. Let that which is past and gone, not to be changed and affected by anything within the scope of human power, remain for the impartial investigation which is to come hereafter—which must come hereafter; let it stand for those who will be able and capable of ascertaining and pronouncing that judgment.

I speak in part for New England, rather in part for Massachusetts. Lexington and Bunker Hill are in the district I represent. I believe I can truthfully say (and I would say nothing except what I can say with truth according to my judgment) that the whole people of Massachusetts desire that this measure—the first step necessary to peace—shall be adopted. They exhibited this desire at Lexington and Concord on the one-hudredth anniversary of the first battles of the Revolution, and at Bunker Hill on the hundredth anniversary of the battle of the 17th of June, 1775. Those who had been the enemies of the country, who came there with the uniforms of their respective States, and with arms in their hands, were welcomed by the whole people with the same greetings, the same acclamations, the same joy with which they welcomed the sons of Massachusetts who had been fighting the battles of the country in arms against them. [Applause.] This was no pre-arranged demonstration for private or public purposes. It was not made by committees or candidates for office, nor by men who had any political aspirations whatever; but it came from the hearts of the people—men, women and children—representing all classes, all interests, all opinions. Individually and separately they might have hesitated, as we do here, to express our honest feelings; but when they found themselves together, and all animated by the same thought and the same aspirations—that of reconciliation and peace—they gave such an utterance to their universal joy as the world never witnessed before. It was an inspiration gathered from the amicable union of hitherto hostile members of the same family, the day that brought and the great events that it commemorated. The men from South Carolina or Virginia or Maryland could not have been more surprised at this universal demonstration of joy and welcome in the streets of Boston than were the people of Massachusetts. It was an honest sentiment. A purer exhalation never rose from the human race than that which ascended to heaven from the hearts of the people on that day. [Applause.]

The act of amnesty is not a mere congressional act. It is not the act of Congress alone; it is the act of a great people. No record, no declaration on the part of any Government from the creation of the world will compare in majesty and sublimity with this act if it shall be passed. To take this majestic declaration of the people, demanded by them and believed by them to be just, and plaster it with citations and proofs more or less conclusive of crimes that may be charged against any individual is to

Blur the grace and glow
Of clemency; to take the rose
From the fair forehead of a Godlike act,
And stick a blister there.

Profound attention was given the speech throughout. A whisper might have been heard in the galleries during its delivery, and when concluded a buzz of approval filled the vast assembly. The universal feeling here is that Blaine and his followers are out of sympathy with the people and the times. They have staked all on a desperate card and lost.

I have already exceeded my alloted space in attempting to give an adequate idea of this discussion in which everything else has been lost sight of here. The senate has been mostly occupied with the president *pro tempore* discussion, and has finally settled it by retaining Mr. Ferry. President Grant has sent in his appointment of Billings to succeed the scoundrel Durell as judge in Louisiana. It is putting one rascal in the place of another, and he will not be confirmed. Several financial measures have been introduced in both houses, the points of which will shortly be discussed. It is more than likely, however, that the resumption act of 1875 will be repealed and something better substituted in its place. The Republican Committee have called their National Convention to meet at Cincinnati June 14. This is a preliminary victory for Bristow and Morton.

Father Stack Again.

Father Stack, a Catholic priest, formerly in charge of the Church of the Annunciation in this city, and notorious from his legal wrangle with Bishop O'Hara, has taken to lecturing for a livelihood. He is announced to lecture at Sinnemahoning on Friday evening, December 17th, his subject being, "The remedy for the coming conflict between the Roman Catholic church and the American Republic." As the prospect of there ever being a conflict between the Roman Catholic church and the American Republic is extremely remote if not impossible, Father Stack's remedy may draw an audience, but will hardly ever be called into practical use. It will not be a profitable business to stir up religious strife or sectarian hatred in a country whose fundamental laws give to every man the fullest right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.—*Williamsport Banner.*

—Blondin walked on a rope from mast to mast of a ship, the distance being 431 feet, and several times he was compelled to stand still while the waves rocked the vessel.

THE RE-INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

HARRISBURG, January 19th.

Notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the weather Monday afternoon and the drenching rain which poured down yesterday morning, people in large numbers from all directions of the state arrived here to witness the inauguration ceremonies. All the hotels were densely packed Monday night, and hundreds were unable to obtain sleeping accommodations. Over the Pennsylvania railroad in the afternoon over 1,200 civilians attached to Philadelphia republican clubs arrived, a special train containing 600 and the succeeding fast line 625. The military from Philadelphia reached here this morning in the second and third Pacific the former carrying 445 and the latter 600. About 1,300 passengers, 850 of which were troops arrived at the capitol from Pittsburg. The fast line was divided into three sections, the second of which had eleven cars and the third ten.

The line commenced forming about half-past nine o' clock, but did not start until eleven, an hour later than the programme indicated.

The procession presented a grand appearance as company after company of well drilled troops followed each other in line, with their neat uniforms and brightly burnished accoutrements. The clubs, with their beautiful flags and other patriotic devices, added to the grandeur of the procession, and the fine effect was immeasurably heightened by the excellent music from over a score of bands comprising the best in the state, among them the celebrated Beck's and Great Western.

The troops were, of course, the main features, of the parade, about two thousand of the best disciplined and drilled of the National Guard participating. The whole number in line was probable 4,000, which number would have been greatly augmented but for the muddy condition of the streets and the portentous condition of the weather. The parade, notwithstanding these disadvantageous circumstances, was the largest and most imposing that has ever occurred at the capital at the inauguration of a governor. The procession was witnessed by at least 55,000 people.

the Inaugural address was delivered from a platform outside the Capitol. After its delivery the ceremonies closed with the benediction.

Items.

—The Philadelphia Market street bridge was thrown open to public use on Christmas day, having been rebuilt in twenty-two days.

—Congressman Randall's petition for the repeal of the check stamp act is an eighth of a mile long. Thirty thousand names are appended to it.

—The exertions of ex-Senator Henderson in working up the crooked whiskey cases, and the shock of his sudden dismissal, caused a serious attack of nervous prostration, and his physicians advise a trip to Cuba, which he will make as soon as he is able to travel.

—The report that Misa Clara Louis Kellogg is soon to marry Mr. Bradish J. Smith has been circulating through the papers for several weeks, and has not been denied. It is probably true, Mr. Bradish Smith is a sugar-refiner, and counts his wealth by millions.

—Henry W. Hoyt, chairman of the Republican State Committee, wants the appointment of reporter to the Supreme Court.

—Joe Jefferson has met with great grief in England, in the death of his youngest boy four years old. He died in London, after an illness of four days. His loss is almost inconsolable to one of the happiest homes on earth, so said to be. Harry, the pet, was born in Chicago on the night of the great fire.

—William H. Brown, the wife murderer who was convicted of murder in the second degree, was sentenced by Judge Mitchell in Philadelphia on Saturday to 12 years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

—In the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington on Friday, on appeal, in an action on a promissory note, brought by a national bank, to which the defence of usury was set up, the judgment was that because the note was given in renewal, and was not an original note, that in such a case no question of exchange can arise, as claimed by the bank, and that any exaction beyond the interest due by way of exchange is usury.

—The robbery of a lawyer, while returning home from Court in Missouri a few days ago, by a client whom he had defended against a criminal charge, furnished a singular illustration of poetic justice. The lawyer had robbed the client by exacting an exorbitant fee, and the latter made him tand and deliver in a dark part of the road.

—Speaker Kerr proposes to shut the doors of the House lobby against the horde of lobbyists who have infested the corridors and halls of Congress for many years. He has given the doorkeeper imperative orders not to allow any one to cross the hallway in the rear of the House chamber except those entitled to the privileges of the floor. If these orders are only enforced a new era will be begun in national legislation.

—William M. Tweed, jr., rose in his might and marched boldly out of church when his minister said last Sunday night that a man who shared in plundering a city should be dealt with as a felon. Mr. Tweed never heard such sentiments expressed in the pulpit before, and he never wants to hear the like again. He goes to church to hear nice, comfortable sermons about infant-damnation, and thieves on the cross.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Take notice that I have bought from J. B. Kitchen, of Espy, Columbia county, one bay horse, one top buggy, one single harness, and one set of harness, and loaned the same to the said J. B. Kitchen to use during my pleasure and all persons are forbidden to interfere with the same. STEPHEN PETTIT.

Espy, Pa., Jan. 18, 1876.—4t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF SALLY ANN YAPLE, LATE OF FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Sally Ann Yaple, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to F. W. Yaple, of Fishingcreek township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrator without delay. FRANK W. YAPLE, Administrator.
Buckalew & Jerris, Attorneys. Jan. 21, 76-6t.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the act of assembly approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1875, that an application will be made by the undersigned citizens of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to a law judge of Columbia county for a charter incorporating The Farmers and Mechanics' Educational, Benevolent and Protection Association, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1876.

PETER SWANK,
FRANKLIN RARIG,
ENOCH HARDER,
JACOB LONG,
DAVID LONG,
EDWD A. DE MUMBRAY.

BRIDGE LETTINGS.

Proposals will be received at our office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, February 8th, 1876, between one and two o'clock, p. m., for the building of two county bridges, to wit:

One in Greenwood township, near Jas. Master's, 37 feet long, upon old abutments properly repaired and raised one foot; to be a brace covered bridge, similar to the one next above at Greenly's.

Also one in Locust township, over Roaring creek, at a point near Wm. Wilson's, 116 feet long, 9 feet high from low water. Wing walls on east side to be 25 feet, and on west side 10 feet long. A pier to be in the centre, bridge to be in two spans 55 feet each, and to be a brace covered bridge similar to the one near the Steam Tannery.

We reserve the right to allot the bridge to such bidder or bidders as we think to the best interest of the County, or should all bids be too high, the right for no allotment.

Proposals will be taken for the stone and wood work together and separate, and should it be decided best, proposals for other kinds of bridges.

We reserving the right of choice.

For further information call at the office.

SILAS McHENRY, } Comm'rs
JOHN BERNER, } of
JOS. E. SANDS, } Col. Co.

Commissioners' Office,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
ATTEST: WILLIAM KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

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SARA, The Princess.

Facsimile of a celebrated Oil Painting by BROCHART, in 21 oil-colors—size 19x28 inches. The royal beauty of face and form, rich oriental costume, romantic eastern landscape back-ground, with its well, palm trees, flocks, tents, and long stretch of desert, and distant boundary of mountains, combine to form a rare and lovely picture. It would grace the walls of any public or private gallery. CANVASSERS are WILD over it, and are competing for the Cash Premiums. Send for our splendid offer. Address

J. B. FORD & CO., New York City.
Jan. 21—6t.

Manhood: HOW Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness, involuntary seminal losses, impotency, nervous and physical incapacity, impediments to marriage, etc; also, consumption, epilepsy and fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers, F. BRUGMAN & SON,
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Contested land cases prosecuted before the U. S. General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims, and homestead cases attended to. Land scrip in 40, 80 and 160 acre pieces for sale. This scrip is assignable, and can be located in the name of the purchaser upon any Government land subject to private entry, at $1.25 per acre. It is of equal value with bounty land Warrants. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of instructions.

ARREARS OF PAY AND BOUNTY.

Officers, soldiers and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

PENSIONS.

All officers, soldiers and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the supreme court of the United States, the court of claims, and the southern claims commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to GILMORE & CO. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.
Jan 21, 76-1t.

Twenty-Eighth Annual Report of

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

*Office, 921, Chestnut St.,

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JAN. 21, 1876

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.40 A. M.
Mail Train	7.40 A. M	5.42 P. M
Express Train	1.53 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Regular Express	5.58 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Judge Elwell is holding Court for Judge Strecter in Susquehanna county this week.

Election notices for sale at the COLUMBIAN office,

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company recently had $800,000 of a mortgage satisfied in this county.

The Rev. Milton Lightner, of Lock Haven, preached in St. Paul's Episcopal church on Sunday last.

The snow we talked of last week was a fraud. After a short squall it ceased, and we have seen nothing of it since. Sleighs may be put up in the loft.

There will be an adjourned session of Court in April, for the trial of several important cases which would occupy too much time to be tried at the regular term.

We are indebted to C. S. Senaon, Wm. A. Wallace, State Senator Robert P. Allen, and Representatives Ryon and McHenry for valuable public documents.

The inauguration of Gov. Hartranft took place on Tuesday. The COLUMBIAN and *Republican* were represented by Messrs. Brockway and Beckley respectively.

We have received from the Publishers The "World Almanac for 1876. It is, as usual replete with the most useful information. Business men and politicians should provide themselves with this valuable publication.

The new heading of the *Republican* is a decided improvement. While we are sorry that they hold so obstinately to their political delusions, we are glad to note evidences of enterprise and prosperity of the present management.

The Bloomsburg COLUMBIAN has entered its tenth year. It is the best Democratic paper in the State.—*Williamsport Gazette & Bulletin (Rep.)*

Brother Lambert, we always said you were a man of sense.

An arrangement has been effected by the Editors of this paper for weekly letters from Washington and Harrisburg, which will give the latest news from Capitols of the Nation and the State. Our readers will find them very interesting.

The merchants of Bloomsburg have agreed to close their business places at 7 o'clock every evening except Saturday, until further notice. This is done that the clerks may have more time to attend to their mental and moral culture and patent leather boots.—*Luminary.*

I. K. Miller, agent for pianos and organs, has a second hand Mason & Hamlin organ, which can be secured at a bargain. It has two banks of keys, eight stops and four sets of reeds, and is in good condition. Just the thing for a church or lodge. tf.

Van Camp Lodge of Odd Fellows, of this place, celebrated their 30th Anniversary on Saturday night last. This Lodge was organized in 1845 with A. Hoover, Henry Welsh and E. Keffer as its leading officers. They first met in a building where Brown's Hotel now stands.

PERSONALS.—Judge C. P. Waller, of Wayne county, is the guest of his brother, Rev. D. J. Waller.

R. M. Tubbs, of the *Mountain Echo*, was in town this week.

Mr. E. P. Lutz is visiting his friends here. He is residing at Bangor, Northampton Co.

Sheriff Grover presided in the Court House last Monday, the occasion being the sales of eighteen different properties by creditors. The room was nearly filled, and the anxious faces of some plainly indicated who the unfortunates were whose homes or lands were struck off under the Sheriff's hammer. Surely the melancholy days have come."

ACCIDENT.—A man named Mr. Welsh, of Nescopeck, working on the railroad a short distance above town, met with a painful accident on Friday morning last, which has caused him considerable suffering. Mr. Welsh, with a number of others, were removing a large stone and in some way it became unmanageable and falling on him crushed and bruised him badly.—*Berwick Independent.*

Niagara county, N. Y., raised *four hundred thousand barrels* of apples last year, valued at over *one million dollars*, and it wasn't a good apple year, either! Here is a fruitful theme for the discussion of our farmer's clubs in this State. Why should not Northumberland county produce apples and other fruit in paying quantities. All that is needed is intelligent effort on the part of our farmers.

We have on our table two very neatly printed pamphlets sent us by Dick & Fitzgerald Publishers, New York. One is entitled "Holmes' very little dialogues for very little folks," and is an excellent book for the purpose intended. The other is intended for older people and is styled "The Art and Etiquette of Making Love." Any body who cannot make love without the assistance of a hand book should send for this work at once.

A gentleman who has spent some weeks in our town has written a long and very good article to *The Idea*, a paper published in Westfield, Pa., concerning our business interests, &c. We cannot copy the whole of it, but give the following as showing the accuracy of narration observed by the writer:

Like ALL other court towns, Bloomsburg is the residence of a large number of lawyers, and unlike SOME other court towns it has some of the best attorneys now practicing in Pennsylvania. To give anything like a complete list of the resident members of the bar would be a difficult task; but if you want any legal business done, you've only just to step out on the street and accost the first man you meet as 'Squire and make a fair statement of your case and you will be put on the way to victory without undue delay.

About two weeks ago the Town Council passed a resolution requiring the owner of a lot on Third street next on the north to Dr. J. R. Evans', to remove obstructions from the sidewalk, and lay a pavement in accordance with the Town ordinance regulating pavements. Ten days were given the owner in which to comply with this order, and if not complied with, the solicitors of the council was directed to have him bound over to Court to answer the charge of maintaining a nuisance. The ten days passed, and still the nuisance was unabated. In accordance with the order of the Council, John S. Sterner was arrested on Wednesday last, and will have a hearing before Esquire Brower on the 25th. We are sorry to see any body in trouble, but when a man displays his defiance of the law, and his determination to impose upon the community, we think it is high time that he should know that there are absolute rights, which is one thing, and there are relative rights which is quite another thing. Mr. Sterner will find that he has adopted a rather expensive method of "showing what the priviliges of a builder are."

On Saturday last, Arthur Smith, youngest son of A. C. Smith, Esq., had a narrow escape from drowning. He was skating on the creek below the second bridge, and the ice not extending entirely over the creek he skated too near the edge and went through. Mr. Alexis Paxton, who was skating some distance below, was informed that there was a boy in the water, and rushed to the rescue. He arrived in time to save the boy by jumping into the water, which being up to his neck, caused him some difficulty in getting himself out. Only for the fortunate presence of Mr. Paxton, the little fellow would undoubtedly have been drowned.

A BEAR KILLED BY A BOY.

On Sunday a deaf and dumb boy named Moore, residing in a neighboring county, killed a bear while roaming in the woods not far from his father's house. The boy observed a movement at the mouth of a cave. Approaching, an object resembling a bear became visible. He cautiously proceeded in the direction of the cave with an axe which he had in his possession and selected a position where he could deal the animal a blow as he emerged from the opening. When the coveted opportunity presented itself the boy raised the weapon and plunged it into the head of the bear, repeating the operation several times. He soon had the satisfaction of seeing the animal fall prostrate at his feet. The next day the bear, which weighed 220 pounds, was taken to Altoona and sold.—*Patriot.*

About six miles from Shamokin, Northumberland county, one evening last week, seven thieves entered the residence of Mrs. Billman, a widow, while she was at the barn milking. While the depredations were in progress, a son-in-law of the lady, named Henninger, approached her house. He was warned off by a sentinel, who fired at him as he retreated to his own house. Henninger ran up stairs, secured a gun and fired three shots at the robbers, who had congregated on the outside, killing one of them, Philip Hughes of Shamokin. Another of the robbers, with whom they fled, was wounded. They were tracked for several miles to a ravine, where a large quantity of blood on the ground showed that they had halted with their wounded comrade. It is supposed that the fellow has since died. Martin Farrel, one of the alleged robbers was arrested near Pottsville. One of the evidences of his guilt were his bloody boots. Mrs. Billman was robbed of about $2,100, none of which has been recovered.

FIRE.—A box filled with saw dust in Esquire McAnall's office and used as a spit box, came near being the cause of a destructive conflagration on Friday night last. It seems that Mr. John Frantz, who happened in the office during the evening and before leaving unintentionally knocked the ashes and fire from his pipe into the box which communicated with the saw dust and shortly after the office had been locked up for the night, Mr. James P. Freas, whose residence is next door to the office, was aroused by the smell of smoke, and upon investigation found that it came from the 'Squires office. He immediately sent to Mr. McAnnall's residence for the key to the office and upon opening the same, the room was found to be filled with smoke; the saw-dust box entirely consumed and a large hole burned in the floor. But for this timely interference there would be occasion to record a most destructive fire, as this portion of the town is thickly built up, and no doubt would have resulted disastrously to the principal business places of the town.—*Berwick Independent.*

MARK TWAIN'S "DISTRESSING ACCIDENT."

"Last evening about six o'clock, as Mr. William Schuyler, an old and respectable citizen of South Park, was leaving his residence to go down town, as has been his usual custom for many years, with the exception only of a short interval in the spring of 1850, during which he was confined to his bed by injuries received in attempting to stop a runaway horse by thoughtlessly placing himself directly in its way and throwing up his hands and shouting; which, if he had done so, even a single moment sooner, must inevitably have frightened the animal still more instead of checking its speed, although disastrous enough to himself as it was, and rendered more melancholy and distressing by reason of the presence of his wife's mother, who was there and saw the occurrence, notwithstanding it is at least likely, though not necessarily so, that she should be reconnoitering in another direction when incidents occur, not being vivacious and on the lookout as a general thing, but even the reverse, as her own mother is said to have stated, who is no more, but died in the full hope of a glorious resurrection, upward of three years ago, aged eighty-six, being a Christian woman and without guile, as it were, or property, in consequence of the fire to which destroyed every solitary thing she had in the world. But such is life. Let us all take warning by this solemn occurrence, and let us endeavor so to conduct ourselves that when we come to die we can do it. Let us place our hands upon our hearts and say with earnestness and sincerity, that from this day forth we will beware of the intoxicating bowl!

The friends of this estimable citizen, whogver he may be, of South Park, wherever that may be, will be truly sad when they learn that he has met with a terrible calamity. The pathetic manner in which Mr. Twain relates the details of the accident is enough to draw tears from the eyes of an early rose potato. We regret to hear of this distressing accident, and now we want to know what happened to Mr. William Schuyler?

From the Muncy *Luminary.*

REPORT OF ELECTION OF THE HUNLOCK'S CREEK AND MUNCY R. R. CO.

The stockholders of the H. C. & M. R. R. Co., held their regular annual meeting in the parlors of the Exchange Hotel, at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, on Monday, January 10th, 1876. A large number of stockholders were present. The proxies from Lycoming county were represented by P. M. Smith and G. W. Phillips; from Columbia county by Jonas Doty; from Luzerne by Hon. John Koons. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President—Gen. Wm. Brindle, Muncy.

Directors—Hon. John Koons, D. L. Chapin, New Columbus, Luzerne county, S. H. Dodson, Waterton, Luzerne county; Jonas Doty, Van Camp, Columbia county, Peter Laubach, Raven Creek, Columbia county, Richard Stiles, Bloomsburg, Penn'a; G. W. Phillips, John Crouse, Lairdsville, Lycoming county; P. M. Trumbower, Maj. H. W. Petrikin, P. Smith, Charles Mozley, Muncy, Lycoming county.

The election passed off harmoniously, and general satisfaction was expressed by the members present. After the election, speeches were announced as the next item of business. At the announcement of this order of exercises the spirit of "76" seemed to pervade the entire assembly. The chairman expressed the sentiments of every gentleman present by a few pointed and well-timed remarks. Our old friend Jonas Doty, of Columbia county, gave a humorous account of the earlier times, when rail roads were little known, and stage coaches bore the burdens of public transportation. Our fellow townsman, P. M. Smith was then called out amid a tremendous burst of applause, and regaled the audience with a song, entitled "Riding on a Rail." He was followed by our friend P. M. Trumbower, who impressed the audience with a deep sense of the vast responsibility of American citizens as we enter upon the Centennial year of our existence. S. D. Mellek was next introduced and took the floor amid a thunder of applause. He spoke of railroads as the great agent of civilization, and intimated that they might be called "Human Elevators." At this point the proceedings were interrupted by the announcement that the stage was waiting to take passengers along the line of the road and deposit them at their respective places of abode. The meeting thereupon adjourned, with lachrymose expressions of regret.

After the adjournment of the meeting of the Stockholders, the Board of Directors met and proceeded with their duties, while your reporter proceeded homeward.

REPORTER.

Yes, the election passed off harmoniously because the only men not elected were those who conducted the election. "The large number of stockholders" consisted in ten men. Bloomsburg, which has a vital interest in the enterprise was ignored, and cannot boast of even a share Director.

We were not present when "the spirits of wine" were introduced which led to Melick's "Hot Elevator," nor when Smith gave his experience of "riding on a rail."

HOW TO KILL A TOWN.—If you wish to kill a town, put up no more buildings than you are obliged to occupy yourself. If you should have an empty building and some one should want to rent it, ask about three times its actual value. Look at every new comer with a scowl. Turn a cold shoulder to every business man or mechanic who seeks a home among you. Go abroad for your wares, rather than purchase of your own merchants and manufacturers at the same price. Refuse to advertise, so persons at a distance will not know that any business is being done in your town. A proper close observance of these rules will ruin a town in less than two years.

ACCIDENT.—Last Sunday a carriage in which were seated Mrs. Alexander K. Rishel, Egbert Thompson, Esq., Reese, and the driver, which was returning from the funeral of John P. Grove, broke down opposite the Co-operative works and cast the occupants out, severely injuring Mr. Reese in the back. The driver, Cornman, was also badly hurt.

Since the above writype, Mr. Reese has died. He expired yesterday morning about 6 o'clock. The physicians decided that the spinal cord was ruptured. Mr. Reese was one of our most industrious and respectable citizens. He was President of the Co-operative Iron Works. He was also a member of Romulus lodge, No. 271, Knights of Pythias, of this place.—*Intelligencer.*

The following is an extract from a letter written by Barnum to a resident of this place, and is said to show the spirit in which he takes the condition of his sentence to imprisonment for life:

"This northern climate don't seem to agree with me, and my physician tells me that the latitude of Philadelphia is more moderate, and would suit my delicate constitution much better than this extreme northern region. Therefore I have concluded to remove west in a few days, and it is very likely that I will make Philadelphia my home for the remainder of my days. I have been thinking that the time of retiring to private life and from the world easy. Its all the same price. If you should visit Philadelphia during the Carnival year, don't forget to pay me a visit. Lastly, when in the city of Philadelphia, call at my home at the "Hotel de Crow-bar," where you will find me taking my ease and comfort in my own cell. I thank the Lord that I have a man to fall back on that the Sheriff can't sell from."—*Muncy Luminary.*

A singular case has been exciting the people of the vicinity, owing out of the death of Miss Mamie Holman, about eighteen, whose parents reside near Nay's basin. She died on last Saturday morning after lingering for some time in an indisposed condition, of what the physician thinks was consumption. After death the body remained warm, did not grow stiff. This awakened the belief then the belief that she was not dead, as her body has continued in that limp condition to this time without mortification, the thought life still lingering in the body is entertained it has not been interred. Many persons have visited the residence, as the case has created much attention generally. We believe the failure of the body to get stiff and the like redness of the lips is the ground for the belief that it may be a case of suspended animation, or "trance." The physician attending the case has no doubt that the young woman is dead, but as there is a feeling in the family it may not be so, he has advised that the family keep the body till they are fully satisfied that life has left it. At the time of going to press the body has not been interred, nor could we learn at any time had been fixed for burial.—*Clearfield Democrat.*

In answer to the numerous invitations sent out by the parents of the bride, a large number of our citizens met last Tuesday evening at Mr. and Mrs. Bohner's, to extend their congratulations to Charles M. Gleton and his fair young bride. It was a very pleasant affair. From half past seven until nearly midnight the two rooms in the dining hall were filled with guests, who partook of the excellent supper prepared for them with evident relish. The happy couple were the recipients of many handsome and useful presents, among which we noticed a quantity of silverware, consisting of knives and forks, spoons, soup and gravy ladles, sugar shells, egg cups, spoonholders, fish knife, cake knife, &c. Table cloths, napkins, towels and mats, were in profusion, while among other useful articles were glass sauce dishes, goblets, pickle caster, toilet set, chamber-set consisting of bowl and pitcher, foot bath, &c., carving knife and fork, and many other things. After supper, the tables were removed from the dining room and the ball began. Dancing continued for some hour. Although this party was a tinned affair, the house, it was perfectly orderly, the host using his good sense in closing the bar early the evening. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Gleton much happiness and may they "live long and prosper."

FIRE.

TUNKHANNOCK ACADEMY OF MUSIC TOTALLY DESTROYED.

About 3 o'clock this morning the above building was discovered to be on fire, and in one hour after the rafters it was totally destroyed.

The building was erected, we believe, in 1832 by the Presbyterian Church and congregation, and used as a house of worship by that body until 1857, when it was purchased by a number of our citizens and converted into a hall for lits and public purposes. For the past year and a half it has been used as a Musical Academy. The present owners are A. M. Lawshe, Wm. H. Marr, and Wm. A. Marr, Esq. Mr. Lawshe holds an insurance of $1,500 on his share, the others are not insured.

Professor Oslander, the Principal, is the heaviest loser, his property destroyed consisted of six pianoforte organs, violin, violoncello, about $500 worth of music, his account books, and a number of articles of lesser value, in all amounting to over $4,500, on which he holds an insurance of $3,500. He had recently placed in the Academy a piano valued at $700 and a magnificent one of still greater value, all of which are now a worthless mass. Miss Damon saved her violin, but suffered a loss in music and other articles amounting to several hundred dollars. Professor Guerra saved a cornet, but lost a fine guitar, a large quantity of music, much of which is of unusual value—a loss of $200 at least. Young men, Messrs. Kirkland and Marsh, were found in the Academy, narrowly escaped with their lives by jumping through a window. The firemen were on the spot with all the promptness possible, and succeeded in preventing the fire from spreading. The Academy being like tinder, sending storms of sparks on the neighboring buildings, igniting the roofs almost constantly. When discovered, the prospect of saving the Academy building appeared hopeless.—*Lackawanna Chronicle.*

A SHREWDIST YET.—A applied to B for a loan of $100. B replied: "My dear A, nothing would please me better than to oblige you, and will do it. I haven't $100 by me, but will give a note and I'll endorse it, and you can get the money from the bank." Grateful A proceeded at once to write the note. "Stay," said B, "make it $200; I want $100 myself." A did so, B indorsed the paper, the bank discounted it, and the money was divided. When the note was due B was in California, and A had to meet the payment. What he is unable to cipher out is whether he borrowed $100 of B or B borrowed $99 of him.—*Lowell Courier.*

—Philip Ludling, an inmate of the station house at Lancaster, was found dead in the prisoner's cell, Sunday morning, by the keeper, Mr. Shay. Ludling had tied one end of a scarf to the grating of the cell, and with the other made a noose and fastened it around his neck, and then committed suicide. He was dead when the keeper unlocked the cell. The man had a family, a wife and five children, living in Lancaster, but refusing to take his body on account of poverty, he was interred in the pauper burying ground.

SOME RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

MERCANTILE MISFORTUNES IN 1875.

The most marked effects of the pressure of the times are to be found in the frequency with which failures have been reported. Both because there have been more casualties to report, and because the newspapers have given more than usual prominence to this class of items, the public have been made more familiar than ever before with the occurrences. The consequence has been to exaggerate in some degree the number in public estimation, and to create more apprehension than the actual circumstances justified. We are therefore glad to be able to present to our readers the exact figures from a most reliable source—The Mercantile Agency of Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co.—from whose annual circular we gather some important facts.

The number of failures in all the United States show a large increase as compared with those of previous years, while the proportionate liability is somewhat less than the average. The following are the figures:

Years.	*No. of Failures.*	*Gross Liabilities.*	*Average Liability.*
1875.	7,740	$201,060,353	$25,360
1874.	5,829	155,239,000	26,626
1873.	5,183	228,449,000	44,065
1872.	4,069	121,056,000	53,723
1871.	1,915	85,252,000	64,010

As an increase of fifty per cent. in the number of failures within the last year would at first glance appear very startling, and as indicative of the condition of trade is a most important revelation. But the circular before us urges some suggestions on this point that should not be lost sight of. It says:

"As compared with the number of parties in business, the proportion of failures does not seem excessive, especially bearing in mind how long continued the depression in all interests has been. The number of persons now reported in business in the United States on the books of the Agency are 630,000. Of this number 7,740 have failed during the year, indicating a proportion of one in every eighty-two. It is true this is a higher percentage than usual; but we question very much if it is a higher than prevails in other countries under similar circumstances. In our previous quarterly circulars we took occasion to prove, by figures then adduced, the general correctness of the position, and we believe if the statistics of the failures in other countries—for instance those of Great Britain or Germany—were accessible for the past year, the number of failures in the United States would be found not proportionately excessive. We are entitled to whatever comfort this reflection may bring to us, especially to meet the frequent allegations that our misfortunes are the result of a monetary system differing from that of the rest of the world. The figures in the above table from California, where business is done on a gold basis, indicate that one trader in every forty-two has failed; while in Canada, with a low tariff, a most admirable banking system on a gold foundation, and a light taxation, the figures are even more suggestive, the number of failures having been one in every twenty-eight. This latter proportion is very extreme, and is in a measure accounted for by certain amendments to the local Bankrupt Law, to avail themselves of which a large number both in and out of business made application for relief before the expiration of the given period. Still it is undeniable that, allowing for this circumstance, the figures in Canada are far in excess in proportion to those in the United States.

The number of failures in Pennsylvania for 1874, is 583; amount of liabilities $18,247,372. The figures show a much larger increase in the *number* of failures than during any twelve months since 1870, while the average amount of liabilities for each failure is less than at any previous similar period during that time.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.23
Rye "	.90
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, "	.40
Flour per barrel	5.00
Cloverseed	5.00
Flaxseed	1.80
Butter	.30
Eggs	.25
Tallow	.05
Potatoes	.40
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.15
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.50 "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 4.00 " "
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00 " "

Deaths.

KOONS.—At New Columbus, Jan. 10, 1876, of dyptheria, Wilton M. Koons, son of J. R. and Cecilia Koons, aged 4 years, 7 months and 22 days.

KOONS.—At the same place at the residence of his mother, on Thursday, the 13th inst., Fred Koons, son of W. L. Koons, dec'd, of Washington, aged 12 years, 2 months and 8 days, of the same disease. Both were the grandsons of John Koons, Esq., and were sick only about four days.

BECK.—January 4th, in Centre, Miss Susan Beck, aged 23 years and 7 months.

Marriages.

CONNER—KOCHER.—On January 13th, 1876, at the house of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. Kocher, Mr. Isaac N. Conner to Miss S. Samantha Kocher, both of Whitmires, Columbia county, Pa.

FOR RENT.—A large new Store Room, Hall, and Dwelling apartments. New brick building on Main street near Market. Terms cheap. Inquire of GEO. W. STERNER.
Dec. 10, '75-tf.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 19, '75-1y Proprietor.

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS."—Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and the first salutation is, "How are you?" or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is, "Oh, I am well, with the exception of a cold." Most persons lightly regard a cold. Reader do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs up the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of Catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to Consumption. "Oh," you say "It is nothing but a cold in my head." True; but *that cold* is really a mild form of Catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is the most disagreeable, offensive affection in the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor. If the disease be allowed to continue in its course, thick, hard incrustations will form in the head, and the bones of which sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer from such an annoying, disgusting disease, when they can just as well be cured of it? Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is scothing and healing in its effects, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all Druggists.

Business Notices.

Appleton Mus'in 9 cents cash at I. W. Hartman's.

All Coal slated and screened before leaving the old established coal yard of C. W. NEAL & BRO. 32tf

A new line of Collars, Cuffs, Laces, Ruffling, &c., at Clark & Wolf's just received very cheap.

Men's and boys' Gum Boots, Kip Boots, and French Calf Boots, the best in market and at the lowest prices at E. M. Knorr's.

The warm weather has greatly interfered with the sale of Furs, and Lutz & Sloan have a Large Assortment of Ladies', Childrens' and Gents' sets yet on hand which they will sell at greatly reduced prices. See their stock of Dress Goods before buying elsewhere.

Snow Excluders for sale at McKinney's.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., spare no expense to send out nice Coal. 32tf

Tubular Lantern Burners and Globes at Klein's Drug Store.

A new stock of Black Alpacas and Cashmeres, now open at Clark & Wolf's.

TOWANDA BOOTS! TOWANDA BOOTS
The best and most reliable for every one to buy. Try them. For sale at McKinney's.

FOR SALE.—A house and lot on East street. Apply to S. H. Miller.
Jan. 14—3w.

A Large stock of Tobacco, of the following brands. Peach and Honey, Golden Gun, Gondola, Bright Golden Government, Basses choice, Modoc in pails. 20,000 cigars of different varieties wholesale and retail. Confectionary wholesale and retail at M. M. Russell's.

Dr. Filler's Vegetable Liver Pills only 20 cents per box, at C. Klein's Drug Store.

Fruit of Loom, Hill, and Lonsdale Bleached Muslins 12½ cents at I. W. Hartman's.

Clark & Wolf will open this week one of the largest and cheapest line of Hamburg Edging, ever offered by them. Call and see them.

Good clean Coal to be had only of C. W. Neal & Bro. 32tf

Men's Buck Arctic, and all kinds of Rubbers at E. M. Knorr's.

Centennial Seamless Bags 30 cents a piece at M. M. Russell's.

$2.50 will buy a pair of Button Shoes at E. M. Knorr's.

Don't be worried and annoyed with not only a poor quality of Coal but dirty and slaty besides, but buy of C. W. NEAL & BRO. who deal only in the best qualities. 32tf

WATER PROOF WATER PROOF
Boots at McKinney's.

New line of Calicoes, Muslin, Ginghams, &c., just received at Clark & Wolf's.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—Russel takes Butter Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods

Rubber Boots at McKinney's.

Black and Brown Cashmere 100 yds. Brown and Bottle Green De Laines, 25 cents at I. W. Hartman's.

RHEUMATISM, *Neuralgia*, Lumbago, Sciatica Rheumatic Gout and Nervous Diseases positively cured by *Dr. Fitlers Rheumatic Remedy* and Pills. C. A. Klein, Sole Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa. Dec. 17, '75—1y.

For Mince Meat, at 13 cents a pound, and a fine lot of Cranberries go to Russell's.

KIDNEY DIFFICULTIES.—Speer's Port Grape Wine is one of the best diuretics known, it gently acts on the kidneys, stimulating and infusing in them new vigor and urges them to throw from the system all the worn out particles which if suffered to remain would poison the blood and create disease. Every disease to a certain extent demands a diuretic, every part of the system must be in working order to maintain health, and the kidneys especially are the main avenues for the escape of the poisons of the system. Physicians have, after strict trial and due examination, found Speer's Port Grape Wine to answer the purpose admirably, and recommend it in cases where a diuretic is needed. This wine is raised in New Jersey, and sold by druggists generally.
Jan. 14th 1875—4w.

Dr. Fillers Kidney Cordial removes deposits of *Gravel, Calculi, Acids, retention,* of *Urine, Great Pacifier of the Bladder* and *Kidneys.* C. A. KLEIM Sole Agent for Bloomsburg, Pa.,
Dec, 17, '75-1y.

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want the best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco.
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL'S, Main street. tf-25

THE MAINTENANCE OF HEALTH.—The maintenance of health is often more difficult than its recovery. Vitiated conditions of the atmosphere, unhealthy occupations, extremes of heat or cold, and constant exposure to rough weather, are all so many provocations of disease. There is but one sure way of effectually guarding the system when thus subjected to influences prejudicial to health, and that is to establish, by judicious tonic and alterative medication, vigor of the body and regularity of its functions. The properties of an invigorant and corrective are happily combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, at the same time that it infuses unwonted vitality into the system, overcomes all tendency of the stomach, liver bowels and urinary organs to deviate from regularity in the discharge of functions upon which the welfare of the entire physical organization is dependant. Health cannot be more effectually maintained than by using the Bitters. jan7-1m

COAL. COAL
Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple Vegetable Remedy, for the speedy and permanent Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a conscientious desire to relieve human suffering, he will send (*free of charge*) to all who desire it, this recipe with full directions for preparing and successfully using it. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.

DR. W. C. STEVENS,
Monroe Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
Dec. 24, '75-1y.

HENDERSHOTT'S

DRUG STORE

Is receiving a choice selection of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

consisting of

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY,
ENGLISH SOAPS,
FRENCH EXTRACTS,
PORT MONNIES,
CIGAR CASES,
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
CHINESE AND JAPANESE HANDKERCHIEFS,

Key West and Havana Cigars,

and lots of Fine Goods.

TEA STORE

Is now opening the very choicest

Imported and Domestic Groceries

for the Holiday trade.

ITALIAN PEACHES,
FRENCH and SPANISH OLIVES,
SARDINES,
SAP SAGO CHEESE,
FRENCH AND TURKEY PRUNES.

All kinds of Raisins, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts and Confectionery, and another lot of fine

New Crop Japan Teas.

IS IT YOU

Who said that you would like to get such Clothing as City People wear, rather than the *wholesale goods* commonly sold? This will tell you how to do it.

The very large increase of our business allows us to make A STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, AND

You Can Save Enough

in buying a Suit at Oak Hall

TO PAY FOR THE TRIP

from anywhere in this County to the City of Philadelphia, and have a day of sight-seeing besides. Wanamaker & Brown stand by this Statement, and so will you after one trial.

Character of the Goods we sell! For Men & Boys.

TO be *sure* of what we sell we manufacture our goods, some of them in our own building. They are well cut, sewed and finished. They can be relied upon. Storekeepers out of the city misrepresent us when they say they sell our goods, as *we do not wholesale*, but confine ourselves to retail. We bear no ill-will to any one, and state this only because some dealers sell poor goods as coming from our house. To each of our customers we are responsible for articles bought of us. By our plan of Ticketing the *right names* of the materials on our goods, no one can be misled as to qualities.

How Wanamaker & Brown treat their CUSTOMERS.

THE price in plain figures and *nothing off.* The same price to acquaintances and strangers. To city people and country people equal advantages. With each article sold, a *Guarantee* is given, that the Price is as low as it can be bought anywhere, and that the quality is as represented; also, that the money will be paid back in full, if purchaser within 10 days wishes, for any reason, to return the goods, unworn.

Exactly where the Store is.

THIS is important indeed, because unprincipled people having stores in Philadelphia, *counterfeit* our signs, cards, advertisements, and stop strangers on the street, with *false directions* about where the store is, so that they may sell their counterfeit goods. There is but one Oak Hall in Philadelphia, it is a large building, the size of four ordinary stores, and is on the South-east corner of SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH—SIXTH and Market Streets.

Those who cannot come to the City.

WE send patterns of material and prices by mail when requested. Persons can have made-up goods sent by Express, by sending their measure (we furnish easy directions that any one can measure by,) and describing color wanted, and price desired. Payment can be made to the Express Co. on receipt of goods, and the privilege of examining them is allowed before paying. Where goods do not please, we will return the money and pay the expressage back to Philadelphia.

You should be sure to see our name on the Building and over the door as you enter.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

GEORGE A. CLARK,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Dealer in Law Blanks, Sunday School Libraries, Depository of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,

WINDOW CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, REWARD CARDS.

Books and supplies not on hand can be furnished

On Short Notice at the Most Reasonable Rates.

Store in Exchange Hotel Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 8, 1875—

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Take Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a purgative, for constipation, indigestion, headache, and liver complaint. By universal accord they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

It is no wonder that invalids lose faith in specifics when so many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases, but which, when tried are "found wanting." We have to learn, however, of the first failure of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease. 50 cents and $1 a bottle: large bottles much the cheaper.

Schenck's Pulmonic syrup, for the cure of consumption, coughs and colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, for the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of indigestion.
Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the cure of liver complaint, &c.

These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for consumption as the pulmonic syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The mandrake pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The sea weed tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood, and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as is fully explained, will cure every case of consumption, if taken in time and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner of 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1806, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like

Agricultural.

Wintering Bees.

The time has again arrived that brings fears to many bee-keepers—lest the colonies that have been their care and pride during their pleasant summer months, perish little care now.

Bee-keepers should examine every stock carefully and be sure that each one has from twenty to thirty pounds of honey. It is not a safe plan to judge by "heftiug," as some colonies have old, heavy combs, and often large amounts of bee-bread. Some have more honey than they need, while others have not enough. Changing a few frames of rich stores with the needy is very beneficial. Feeding may still be done, but should not be long delayed. Honey boards should now be removed, and bee quilts used instead. They are made by cutting two pieces of any kind of cloth, (light woolen cloth is best) a little larger than the inside of the hive above the frames, and sewing one thickness of sheen wadding between the cloth. Contract the entrance so that only two or three bees can pass. Old carpet or any coarse material may be used instead of quilts. Before putting on the quilts lay a small strip half an inch in thickness across the frames and pack the quilt tight around the hive. Do not disturb the bees till near spring, and don't fret about ventilation, as the quilts keep them dry and comfortable, and allow enough of air to pass through, and not too much.

Wintering in cellars is much recommended. The cellar must be dark, of even temperature, and perfectly dry, to insure success.

Adams county bee-keepers would do best to winter their bees on their summer stands. The hives should be protected from cold winds, under a shed, weatherboarded in the rear. The hives placed on stands from six to ten inches from the ground, and about eight inches apart. A board placed obliquely against the front of the hive six inches above the entrance, and others so placed as to form a box, then fill all space between the hives in front, rear and over them with straw, leaves, or any material that will protect them from the cold.

We have wintered our bees in this way the past three years with entire success. They remain quiet and comfortable, and consume but little honey. They will not fly unless the weather is sufficiently warm that nearly all can return to the hive; thus only a few are lost on the snow, while hives unprotected lose great numbers. In warm days the sun warms the hive, the bees become restless and fly out, get chilled, drop on the snow and are gone to rise no more.

Bees in box hives should have some ventilation at the top of the hive, one or two inch holes bored through the top board, and covered with a heavy woolen cloth and an inverted box set on top to prevent a draught through the hive, and then treated as above will insure success in most cases.

We trust all will take good care of their bees, and not say the bees do no good when the fault lies in their own carelessness.

Correspondents will please give their full address, as we do not know where all bee-keepers reside. We can sometimes only reach them through the press, which is not always convenient.—*S. Rice, to the Gettysburg Compiler.*

Rules for Farmers.

1. Take good papers and read them.
2. Keep an account of farm operations.
3. Do not leave implements scattered over the farm, exposed to snow, rain and heat.
4. Repair tools and buildings at a proper time, and do not suffer subsequent threefold expenditure of time and money.
5. To use money judiciously, and do not attend auction sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery because it is cheap.
6. Do not refuse to make correct experiments in a small way, of many new things.
7. Practice economy by giving stock shelter during the winter; also good food taking out all that is unsound, half rotten or mouldy.
8. Do not keep tribes of cats and snarling dogs around the premises, who eat more in a month than they are worth in a lifetime.

EGGS IN WINTER.—The Ohio *Farmer* says "corn fed hens do not lay in winter for the simple reason there isn't any albumen material in the corn. When wheat is fed, there is fat enough in it to supply all that is needed for the yolk, and gluten enough to make the white, and lime enough to furnish the shell; it does not thus seem difficult to understand why corn fed hens should not lay, as they do not, and why wheat fed hens should lay, as they do." As eggs are now selling in our market from 25 to 30 cents per dozen., it will be of some importance to chicken fanciers to add a liberal allowance of wheat to their hens.

Sheep on a farm yield both wool and mutton. They multiply with great rapidity. They are the best of farm scavengers, "cleaning a field" as no other class of animals will. They give back to the farm more in proportion to what they take from it than any other animal, and distribute it better with a view to the future fertility of the soil. Prove this? There is no need of proof to those who have kept sheep, and know their habits and the profits they yield. To prove it to those who have not the experience, it is necessary they should try the experiment or accept the testimony of an experienced shepherd.

Winter, with its snows and storms, is at hand. Prepare for it. See that all the small implements of the farm are placed at least where they can be found when the earth is covered with snow. As far as possible put under cover all tools and machinery. There are few farms but some place of safety can be found for all perishable implements.

A darkey who was stooping to wash his hands in a creek, failed to notice the peculiar actions of a goat just behind him, so when he scrambled out of the water and was asked how it happened, he said, "I dunno 'zactly but it 'peared as dough a bomb shell had gub me a little skite behind, and about dat same time de shoe rared up and frowed me, and 'fore God, dat's all I know 'bout de 'fair.

In Proctorville, Vt., Alvin Taylor, Esq., has taken 30 boxes of honey, 280 pounds, from six swarms of bees the past season, leaving enough for the bees to feed on during the winter. He has been keeping bees for twenty-seven years. Within the last eighteen years he has sold over 4,000 pounds of honey, which averaged him 25 cents per pound.

A male egg, one that will hatch out a rooster, has on its pointed end, small folds and wrinkles, while the female egg has no wrinkles and is perfectly smooth at both ends and well rounded.

Young Folks.

Legends.

THE FOUNDING OF THE CITY OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

The Emperor Charlemagne governed an empire sometimes in one portion and again in another, in order that he might make himself acquainted with all his subjects and understand their hearts and their necessities; and to this end he was always accessible to all who desire to see him. At one time he held his court at Zurich, and had erected there a column upon which was fastened a small bell, and any who wished to see the Emperor had but to ring it and he would himself appear. One day the bell was rung, but when Charlemagne came to the place there was no one in sight. Again on the following day the same thing occurred. Then the Emperor set a servant to watch, and his surprise cannot be imagined when he saw an immense serpent issue from a cave near by and ring the bell. Charlemagne, who was dining, was told of this, and he immediately left the table to hasten to the spot, saying, "Be it animal or man I will have justice done to every one who demands it of me." Now when the serpent saw the Emperor it bowed before him three times and went slowly to its cave. The Emperor and his suite followed there also, and before the opening of the cave sat a monstrous toad that stopped the entrance of the serpent. It seemed that the serpent desired its removal; so Charlemagne ordered that it should be killed. A few days after as the Emperor and his guests were about to sit down to dine the same serpent came into the banqueting hall and bowed to Charlemagne as before. It then crawled up to a drinking cup and dropped therein a splendid jewel of wonderful size and beauty, and retired amidst universal surprise. The Emperor gave this jewel to his wife, and she wore it as an ornament for her hair. It proved a magic stone, and to have the power of fixing the heart of the Emperor on whoever possessed it. Ever after the Empress received it, Charlemagne could not endure to be absent from her, and his whole life and thought was devoted to her and her happiness. Now as the Empress felt the approach of death she feared lest this treasure should fall into the hands of some one unworthy of the love of Charlemagne; so she hid it under her tongue, and there it remained. Then was the fondness of the Emperor for the dead body of his wife as great as it had been for her while living; and he had it embalmed and carried it with him wherever he went. At length this wonderful devotion excited a suspicion in the mind of Archbishop Turpinus that there must be something supernatural connected with it, and as he was the constant companion of Charlemagne, he took an opportunity to examine the dead body, and soon found the jewel. This he took, and the love of of the Emperor was transferred to himself, and he would not be seperated from him any more than formerly he would be from the Empress. After a time this became very tiresome to Turpinus and in a fit of impatience he threw the jewel into some water they were passing in the western part of Germany. Then Charlemagne was fascinated with the country which contained his jewel; for nothing destroyed its magic influence. So he built here the town of Aix-La-Chapelle, and the magnificent Cathedral there still bears his name. Here he loved to stay, and he would sit for hours and days beside the quiet waters which held the miraculous gem, and it is believed that it is from the wonderful effects of this magic stone that the baths of Aix-La-Chapelle receive their healing properties, and are so beneficial to those who use them.

THE MOUSE AND THE FROG.—A mouse in an evil day made acquaintance with a frog, and they set off on their travels together. The frog, on pretence of great affection, and of keeping his companion out of harm's way, tied the mouse's hind foot to his own hind leg, and thus they proceeded for some distance by land. Presently they came to some water, and the frog bidding the mouse have good courage, began to swim across. They had scarcely, however, arrived midway when the frog took a sudden plunge to the bottom, dragging the mouse after him. But the struggling and floundering of the mouse made so great a commotion in the water that it attracted the attention of a kite, who pouncing down and bearing off the mouse, carried away the frog in his train.

Inconsiderate and ill-matched alliances generally end in ruin, and the man who compasses the destruction of his neighbor is often caught in his own snare.

THE LION AND THE GOAT.—On a summer day, when every thing was suffering from extreme heat, a lion and a goat came at the same time to quench their thirst at a small fountain. They at once fell to quarrelling which should first drink of the water, till at length it seemed that each was determined to resist the other even to death. But ceasing from the strife for a moment, to recover breath, they saw a flock of vultures hovering over them, only waiting to pounce upon whichever of them should fall. Whereupon they instantly made up their quarrel, agreeing that it was far better for them both to become friends, than to furnish food for crows and vultures.

THE FARMER AND HIS DOGS.—A farmer during a severe winter, being shut up by the snow in his farm house, and sharply pressed for food, which he was unable to get about to procure, began consuming his own sheep. As the hard weather continued, he next ate up his goats. And at last—for there was no break in the weather—he betook himself to the plough oxen. Upon this the dogs said one to another, "let us be off; for since the master, as we see, has had no pity on the working oxen, how is it likely he will spare us?"

When our neighbor's house is on fire it is time to look to our own.

THE FISHERMAN.—A Fisherman went to a river to fish; and when he had laid his net across the stream, he tied a stone to a long cord, and beat the water on either side of the net, to drive the fish into the meshes. One of the neighbors that lived thereabout seeing him thus employed, went up to him and blamed him exceedingly for disturbing the water, and making it so muddy as to be unfit to drink. "I am sorry," said the Fisherman, "that this does not please you, but it is by thus troubling the waters, that I gain my living."

THE LION AND HIS THREE COUNCILLORS.—The Lion called the Sheep to ask her if his breath smelt; she said, Ay, he bit off her head for a fool. He called the Wolf, and asked him: He said no; he tore him to pieces for a flatterer. At last he called the Fox, and asked him. "Truly he had got a cold, and could not smell."

Wise men say nothing in dangerous times.

The Great Reputation

Which Vegetine has attained in all parts of the country as a

Great and Good Medicine,

and the large number of testimonials which are constantly being received from persons who have been cured by its use, are conclusive proof of its great value. It is recommended by physicians and apothecaries. As a Blood-Purifier and Health-Restorer, it has no equal.

[illegible] your drugs made tends to destroy health instead of restoring it.

Are not the many testimonials given for the different complaints satisfactory to any reasonable persons suffering from disease that they can be cured? Read the different testimonials given, and no one can doubt. In many of these cases the persons say that their pain and suffering cannot be exaggerated, as in cases of Scrofula, where, apparently, the whole body was one mass of corruption. If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can be truly called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body. The confidence it has in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the Vegetable kingdom are more safe, more successful, in the cure of disease, than mineral medicines. Vegetine is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

CHARLESTOWN, March 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS:—

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and I think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors, or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled, and, as a blood purifier and spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. A. A. DUNSMORE,
19 Russell Street.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1871.

HENRY R. STEVENS, Esq:—

DEAR SIR—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,
U. L. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State St., Boston.

GIVES HEALTH, STRENGTH AND APPETITE.

My daughter has received great benefit from the use of the Vegetine. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all of her friends. A few bottles of the Vegetine restored her health, strength and appetite.

N. H. TILDEN,
Insurance and Real Estate Agent,
No. 49 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

GAINED FIFTEEN POUNDS OF FLESH.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq:—

DEAR SIR—I have had Dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well; and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine; and all have obtained relief.

Yours truly,
THOMAS B. MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co's Mills.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

Jan. 14, 1876-1m

1876. CENTENNIAL! 1876.

W. P. JONES & CO.,

Catawissa, Pa.

TO OUR FRIENDS & THE PUBLIC:

For the kind and liberal patronage bestowed upon us the past year you have our Thanks.

Through it we have been instrumental in

BRINGING DOWN THE PRICES

on many kinds of Goods.

We want to sell more goods this year than we did last, and we ask for a continuance of your generous support, assuring you that we shall always endeavor to sell at the lowest possible

Prices for Cash.

We now call your attention to 89 Pieces, 1384 yards, Hamburg Embroideries and Insertings just opened this week.

The above embrace the newest and most beautiful Patterns ever shown.

The Embroideries we sold last year with such great success, are and have been long famous as the best and most saleable, and those just received are superior in style and lower in price than ever before.

We also wish to call the attention of Housekeepers to our large stock of

Bleached and Brown Sheetings, and Shirting Muslins,

The very best Brands in all widths.

Tickings,
Blankets,
Table Linens,
Towels,
Napkins, &c.,

which we offer at very low Prices.

We are also offering at reduced Prices,

Shawls
Furs,
Underwear,

and many other Woolen Goods to close them out.

Call and examine at the Popular Cheap Cash Store of

W. P. JONES & CO.,
CATAWISSA, PA.

LOUIS BERNHARD,

Dealer in

ELGIN WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Silverware, Watches and Jewelry

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, of American and Foreign manufacture.

Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, FINE JEWELRY, &C., &C.

REPAIRING AND ENGRAVING

Promptly Executed.

Oct. 5, '76-1y

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern times, none of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption**, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy, it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs**, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis**, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

April 15-1y1

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his large and elegant stock of

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing;

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
DRUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewlry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

ap 1, '73-tf.

TWO MONTHS FREE!!

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE,

"The Leading American Newspaper."

On receipt of $2 and this advertisement THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent, postage paid, until December 31st, 1876, or for $1 for 50 weeks; for $2, six copies; for $9, eleven; for $80, thirty-one. Address

Jan. 15,'76-1y. THE TRIBUNE, New York.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition,) containing lists of over 3000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK. Jan. 15'76-1y.

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or for business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. Jan. 15'76-1y.

$1,200 PROFIT on $100

Invested in Stock Privileges in Wall Street. Books and circulars telling, "How 'tis done," sent free. Address BAXTER & Co., Bankers, 17 Wall St., New York.

SAVE MONEY

by sending $4.75 for any $4 Magazine and THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price $6), or $5.75 for the Magazine and THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE (regular price $8). Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

GRAND OPENING!

ELIAS MENDENHALL

HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his Old Store, on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,

NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,

Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally to the

NEW, FULL AND VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

And solicits a share of public patronage

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED

In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard,

A FULL STOCK OF

Dressed and Undressed Lumber,

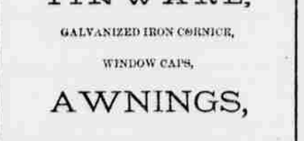
AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.

Bill Lumber made a speciality.

CALL AND SEE.

Oct. 8, 1873—tf.

BLOOMSBURG



MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.

Bear N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.

Aug. 21, '74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &c. [illegible] will receive prompt attention.

g1,7-tf

ROLLINS & HOLMES

No. 17 Centre Street.

Plumbers Gas and Steam Fitters

MANUFACTURERS OF

TINWARE,

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE,

WINDOW CAPS,

AWNINGS,

Wire Trellises, &c. Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Baltimore Heaters, Low Down Grates, Mantels, PUMPS, Weather Strips, &c. Also

GAS FIXTURES

of the latest design. Special attention paid to repairing Sewing Machines of every description, Scales, Locks, Bell Hanging, Key Fitting, &c. Private Residences Heated by Steam at a small cost above Hot Air. Feb. 26,'75—tf.

Bargains in Lumber!

at the store of

JOHN J. McHENRY,

BENTON, COL. CO. PA.

100,000 fencing boards, at $8.75

100,000 heart Shingles, shaved, extra good, at $7.00

100,000 Sap Shingles shaved, at $4.50

100,000 No. 1 Sawed Shingles at $5.00

Also Plank, Siding, Inch Pine, and all kinds of lumber can be found in my yard.

Call at once for bargains.

Dec. 5,-3m

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,

THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

ST GENERIS.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED UNAPPROACHED

in capacity to please by any others. Awarded

THE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American organs ever awarded any medal in free competition, in America as well as Europe. Our styles there have not been six in all where any others have been preferred.

ALWAYS the highest premiums at Industrial Exhibitions, in America as well as Europe. Our styles there have not been six in all where any others have been preferred.

BEST Double Reed Organs in both Europe and America. Send for TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Third** (sent free).

INSIST on a Mason & Hamlin. Do not accept a substitute. Dealers get LARGER COMMISSIONS for inferior organs, and for this reason often try hard to sell something else.

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. **New Solo** and **Combination Stops. Superb Stagers** and **Cases of new designs.**

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGANS are quite unique and very instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented, with rent pay for the organ.

CATALOGUES, Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

MAY BE OBTAINED AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

OF

L. B. OWELL,

SCRANTON, Pa.

General Agents for the celebrated

CHICKERING PIANOS.

D, OF

I. K. ILLER,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Dealer in above truments.

March 19, '75—y

NEW GOODS!

A HEAVY STOCK,

Cheaper than Ever!

S. H. MILER & SON

Have Just Received

the largest and best supply of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

DRY GOODS,

They have ever offered their friends and customers.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts

for MEN'S WEAR,

Cloths, Alapaca, Merinos,

for LADIES' WEAR,

CALICOES, MUSLINS, DELAINES,

and every variety of Dry Goods desired.

STOCK OF

Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,

CLOSED OUT AT COST

FAMILY GROCERIES,

including all the various kinds of

COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and a general supply of articles usually kept in a first-class store, always on hand. Call and see.

CALL AND SEE.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Oct. 20,'74—tf

HOLIDAY GODS.

J. H. MAIE,

has just received a fine assortment of

ALDEN EVAPORATED PEACHES,

The best fruit of the kind in the market,

PINE APPLE CHEESE,
ALMERIA GRAPES,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

A splendid new lot of

CHINA-WARE,
TOILET SETS,
CHILDRENS TOY SETS,
NEW STYLE CUPS,
CENTENNIAL BREAD PLATE
GLASS-WARE,
QUEENS-WARE,

In great variety. A full stock of fancy and fine confectionery. Especial attention is called to our case of cutlery and silver ware, which is being sold at panic prices, all his goods are the best that can be bought. A few thousand fine imported cigars to be closed out cheap.

Sleds and velocipedes for boys, and a great variety of everything in this line.

Dec. 17, 1875.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Liver Complaint, Pain or Soreness in the Chest or Side, Bleeding at the Lungs, and all affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are speedily cured by the use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most remedies, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

Consumption can be cured

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as proved by hundreds of testimonials it has received.

LOWELL'S Commercial College of Binghamton.

AN ACTUAL BUSINESS INSTITUTION AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

For information call at Office, or send for Circular. Advertisers. June 16-1y

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building,

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pie Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.

Will all be supplied and executed in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished,

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, JUNE 18, 1875.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

MAY 30, 1875.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Potterville Tamaqua, &c., 11,35 a. m.
For Catawissa, 11,35 a. m. and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,35 a. m. and 4,05 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9,00 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,35 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,40 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,30 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Jan. 14, 1876—tf. General Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1875, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira..... 11.50 a. m
" " Canandaigua.. 3.35 p. m
" " Rochester..... 5.15 "
" " Niagara..... 9.40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.10 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.30 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 3.50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" " Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" " Washington 10.30 "
" " Baltimore 6.30 "
" " Washington 8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
" " arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m
" " Washington 6.13 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.55 a. m.
" " Baltimore 8.40 "
" " Washington 10.35 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves	New York			9 25 a. m
" " "	Philadelphia			12,55 p. m
" " "	Baltimore			7,30 p. m
" " "	Harrisburg			5,00 p. m
" " arr. at	Williamsport			8,35 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven			10,20 p. m
" " "	Bellefonte			11,30 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	New York			m
" " "	Philadelphia			m
" " "	Baltimore			9,00 p. m
" " "	Harrisburg			4,05 a. m
" " "	Williamsport			8,35 a. m
" " "	Lock Haven			9,40 a. m
" " "	Renovo			11,05 a. m
" " arr. at	Erie			7,00 p. m
LIMITED MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia		7,50 a. m
" " "		Baltimore		7,30 a. m
" " "		Harrisburg		10,45 a. m
" " arr. at		Williamsport		2,20 p. m
" " "		Lock Haven		3,30 p. m
" " "		Renovo		4,45 p. m
LOCK HAVEN leaves		Philadelphia		8,00 a. m
" " "		Baltimore		8,30 a. m
" " "		Harrisburg		1,05 p. m
" " arr. at		Williamsport		6,10 p. m
" " "		Lock Haven		7,30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA EXPRESS	leaves	Lock Haven		6,40 a. m
" " "		Williamsport		7,55 a. m
" " arrives at		Harrisburg		11,50 a. m
" " "		Baltimore		6,15 p. m
" " "		Philadelphia		4,30 p. m
" " "		New York		7,35 p. m
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Renovo		9,10 a. m
" " "		Lock Haven		10,35 a. m
" " "		Williamsport		11,55 a. m
" " arr. at		Harrisburg		3,00 p. m
" " "		Philadelphia		6,20 p. m
" " "		New York		9,15 p. m
" " "		Baltimore		6,35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie			11,30 a. m
" " "	Renovo			8,35 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven			9,55 p. m
" " "	Williamsport			10,55 p. m
" " arr. at	Harrisburg			2,30 a. m
" " "	Baltimore			7,05 a. m
" " "	Philadelphia			7,00 a. m
" " "	New York			10,10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport			12,35 a. m
" " arr. at	Harrisburg			3,55 a. m
" " "	Baltimore			7,35 a. m
" " "	Philadelphia			7,25 a. m
" " "	New York			10,25 a. m

Erie Mail West, Limited Mail West, Lock Haven Accom. West and Day Express East make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Limited Mail West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail East and West, Limited Mail West, Fast Line West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Limited Mail West, Fast Line West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Dec. 17,'75—tf General Supt.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 32, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22 1875.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
8 55	5 55	9 48	Scranton	9 28	3 30	6 35
8 49	5 51	9 43	Bellevue	9 48	3 25	6 30
7 55	5 49	9 38	Taylorville	9 53	3 21	6 25
7 46	5 43	9 31	Jacksonville	10 00	3 28	6 43
7 40	5 37	9 25	Pittston	10 06	3 46	6 50
7 33	5 29	9 20	West Pittston	10 11	3 52	6 55
7 27	5 25	9 15	Wyoming	10 16	3 58	7 01
7 22	5 23	9 11	Maltby	10 20	4 04	7 06
7 18	5 19	9 07	Bennett	10 23	4 07	7 11
7 15	5 17	9 05	Kingston	10 27	4 10	7 15
7 07	5 12	8 59	Kingston	10 32	4 17	7 22
7 03	5 09	8 56	Plymouth June	10 35	4 20	7 25
6 58	5 04	8 51	Plymouth	10 40	4 27	7 30
6 54	5 01	8 48	Avondale	10 43